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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Industry Employment Projected to Continue

Industry wage and salaried employment growth during the next nine years is projected to follow current growth trends. A moderate employment growth of 9.1 percent is expected to occur in South Dakota by the year 2000. South Dakota's employment is expected to increase from 358,000 to 391,000 from 1989 to 2000. This growth in employment will be attributed to several factors, with the two most prominent being new businesses locating in South Dakota and expansion of services offered.

Ten industries will experience an employment increase of 1,000 or more by the year 2000.

- **Medical advancements will increase employment in health services**

Health services will note an employment increase of 27.6 percent to obtain an employment level of 33,655 by the year 2000. Advancements made in regional medical centers will be the primary reason for this growth. Hospitals will offer additional services such as trauma care, cancer treatment, advanced surgical techniques (such as laser surgery) and care for burn victims. Also, as South Dakota's population continues to grow older, employment increases will occur in nursing homes and home health care.

- **More complete menus and the creation of a home type atmosphere will continue in eating establishments**

The eating and drinking establishment industry will experience the second largest employment increase, of 20.2 percent, to reach an employment level of 23,055 through the year 2000. Eating establishments are projected to continue recent growth patterns, since the number of families with both spouses pursuing careers is increasing. These families opt to eat out because of lack of time or for convenience sake. Because of the increasing competition in this industry the eating establishments, especially the fast-food establishments, will offer more complete menus and mimic the "home" atmosphere to attract customers which will in turn lead to more employment.

- **Drinking establishments gamble on the future**

Drinking establishments (which showed little or no growth prior to 1989) are projected to rebound and show steady employment increases as well. The main reason for employment growth within drinking establishments can be attributed to gambling. It is projected that this growth trend will continue in drinking establishments as long as gambling remains an attraction; however, if gambling loses its luster, we may see drinking establishments revert back to the previous trend of little or no employment growth.

- **New businesses will boost employment in industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing industry**

Industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing will show the third largest employment growth, increasing 53.7 percent by the year 2000 to reach an employment level of 6,415. Projected growth will be most noticeable in the computer and office equipment portion of this industry, because of new businesses locating in the state and the fact that more South Dakota businesses will compete in a national market than in the past. The industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing industry (which produces products that range from large farm equipment to hand-held power tools) is also expected to experience employment growth. Although the larger industrial machinery and equipment manufacturers won't see a great deal of growth in the coming years, the smaller manufacturers in the state will grow. This employment growth will occur as in-state manufacturers buy needed materials from one another rather than relying on outside manufacturers. In addition, both large and small manufacturers will compete in the national and international markets to attract more customers. As consumer demand increases employment will increase.

The year 2000 is projected to show an employment total of 33,850, a growth of 6.6 percent, in the educational services industry. During the late 1970s through the mid 1980s there was an increase in the number of births in South Dakota. Thus, even though many rural areas in the state have seen decreased school enrollment in the past, some of these areas

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will stabilize in the future and maintain base level employment. South Dakota's urban areas have not only seen an increase in the number of students because of the baby boom of the '70s and '80s, but also because more people are migrating to these areas for employment reasons. Other current trends which are expected to continue through the year 2000 are the mainstreaming of special-needs students into public school settings and the growth of alternative school settings for youth at risk. If these trends continue, employment within the educational services industry will continue to grow.

- **Decreased overhead costs will increase employment in business services**

The business services industry is projected to have an employment growth of 29.0 percent, which will increase total employment in this industry to 7,125 through the year 2000. All areas of the business services industry will show employment growth. However, the largest growth in employment will occur in such areas as building cleaning and maintenance services, personnel supply services and other business services. Employment growth within business services is projected to continue as more companies combat overhead costs (such as employee benefits) and contract with business services firms to provide them with trained workers to meet deadlines and fulfill one-time contract demands. In addition, it is also projected that more and more companies will contract with building cleaning and maintenance services rather than incurring the expense of hiring their own janitorial personnel.

- **Catering to consumers will increase employment in general merchandise stores**

An employment growth of 17.9 percent is projected for the industry of general merchandise stores by the year 2000. This employment growth will provide this industry with a total employment level of 8,400. The number of department stores in South Dakota, especially in the state's more urban areas, has grown a great deal over the past decade. In the future, in order for these stores to compete in a stable consumer market, more emphasis will be placed on catering to comparison shoppers by providing one-stop shopping and more customer services (such as lay-away, greeters to assist customers with product location and gift wrappers during the holiday seasons). In addition, rural areas in the state will continue to see the expansion of chain stores into smaller market areas, which will also increase employment.

- **An employment shift leads to employment growth in the special trade contractors industry**

The industry of special trade contractors is projected to increase in employment by 23.3 percent through the year 2000, which will provide this industry with an employment level of 6,330. Much of this increase in employment is due to a shift from general contractors to special trades contractors. In the past, construction workers with special trade skills were employed by general contractors. However, as general contractors find it difficult to maintain a full-scale work force and reduce staff size to cut overhead costs, there will be more special trade contractors.

- **Social awareness will lead to increased employment in social services industry**

The social services industry employment will increase by 22.1 percent for an employment level of 6,120 through the year 2000. The majority of the growth in this industry will occur because of the increased demand for residential care facilities, child day care services, job training and vocational rehabilitation services and individual and family social services.

The majority of the growth in the social services industry will occur because of society's attempts at solving problems such as mental or emotional illness, alcohol and drug abuse, latch-key kids and loneliness among the aging. These solutions include increased use of facilities such as half-way houses, substance abuse centers, boys and girls clubs, and retirement centers, which will lead to more employment.

The social services industry will also continue to see employment increases in the area of job training and vocational rehabilitation services. Much of the employment increase in this area will occur as society demands additional training and assistance for first-time and special-needs job seekers.

The increase in child day care services is attributed to additional households with both spouses working or with single working mothers, and this trend is expected to continue through the year 2000. Child day care services will also experience growth because of the demand for children to start their formal education in a pre-school setting.

The food stores industry employment will increase by 13.4 percent for an employment total of 9,160 by the year 2000. The largest growth in this industry will be in grocery stores due to increasing competition for customers. With consumers looking for not only the best buy, but the most service as well, grocers have expanded into speciality areas such as delicatessen, bakeries, videotape rental and fresh meat counters. This is a trend that is expected to continue.

- **New businesses will increase employment**

Employment growth of 11.8 percent will be realized by the wholesale durable goods industry which will bring its employment level to 9,455 by the year 2000. All areas of wholesale durable goods will see employment increases. The areas which will see the largest growth are professional and commercial equipment and supplies; hardware and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies; machinery equipment and supplies; and other wholesale durable goods. Much of the employment growth in these areas will occur because of new businesses which will specialize in selling their merchandise to not only retail outlets but the end consumer as well.

Decreases are projected to occur in some industries

While the 10 industries mentioned above are expected to note employment increases through the year 2000, some of South Dakota's industries will note employment decreases. These decreases will occur because of employment shifting from one industry to another, efforts to lower production costs and increased competition.

- **Shifting employment will decrease employment in the industry of private household workers**

Private household workers are projected to show the largest employment decrease of 10 percent through the year 2000, which will place this industry at an employment level of 3,600. A great deal of the lost employment in this industry is due to a shift in work location. For example: housekeepers and baby-sitters used to be classified as private household workers because they worked in private homes of the parents. However, as more of these workers begin working for cleaning services or day care centers, employment will shift to the business services and social services industries. Based on current trends, this shift in employment is expected to continue through the year 2000.

- **Employment dips in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry as employers cut overhead costs**

Employment in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry is projected to note a decrease of 4.3 percent through the year 2000. This decrease is expected to occur as food and kindred product manufacturers shut down inefficient production lines to cut overhead costs. In addition, if manufacturers have problems obtaining raw materials, they will be forced to change their product or packaging which may lead to decreased employment. On the upside, smaller, more specialized manufacturers will become the wave of the future and the employment these businesses generate will offset some of the employment decreases occurring in the state's larger food and kindred product manufacturing plants.

- **Cut backs will lead to hard times in the heavy construction industry**

The heavy construction industry (which includes those employers involved in the building of highways and bridges) is projected to decrease in employment (a drop of 2.5 percent) through the year 2000. This industry will see decreased employment as South Dakota's larger companies cut back employment in order to remain competitive during a down trend in construction activity in the next few years.

- **Decreased product demands will decreases employment**

The stone, glass and clay manufacturing industry is projected to see an employment decrease of 9.9 percent through the year 2000. Much of the decreased employment in this industry can be tied to the fact that the heavy construction industry is on a down trend, therefore, the demand for this industry's products will not be as great as in the future.

- **As small town lumber yards and hardware stores close their doors and larger lumber yards cut overhead costs employment will decrease**

A decrease of 9.5 percent in employment will also be seen in the building materials and hardware industry through the year 2000. One reason for this decrease is the fact that many small town lumber yards and hardware stores will close or be replaced by general merchandise stores in regional trade centers as once loyal consumers shop for the best buy. In addition, larger lumber yard companies will decrease employment in order to cut overhead costs to remain competitive.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1991 (1)				September 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,405,000	117,335,000	8,070,000	6.4(3)	124,779,000	117,961,000	6,818,000	5.5
South Dakota	359,800	348,100	11,700	3.2	360,900	349,400	11,500	3.2
Sioux Falls MSA	75,423	73,469	1,954	2.6	75,534	73,833	1,701	2.3
Rapid City MSA	40,788	39,038	1,750	4.3	41,117	39,741	1,376	3.3
Aurora	1,338	1,325	13	1.0	1,467	1,453	14	1.0
Beadle	8,746	8,459	287	3.3	9,403	9,088	315	3.3
Bennett	1,559	1,453	106	6.8	1,449	1,410	39	2.7
Bon Homme	3,425	3,357	68	2.0	3,509	3,456	53	1.5
Brookings	15,711	15,000	711	4.5	15,209	14,614	595	3.9
Brown	19,629	18,947	682	3.5	19,884	18,827	1,057	5.3
Brule	2,524	2,501	23	.9	2,675	2,647	28	1.0
Buffalo	419	377	42	10.0	449	414	35	7.8
Butte	3,443	3,347	96	2.8	3,596	3,436	160	4.4
Campbell	1,013	990	23	2.3	1,097	1,083	14	1.3
Charles Mix	3,679	3,532	147	4.0	3,849	3,742	107	2.8
Clark	1,765	1,680	85	4.8	1,919	1,852	67	3.5
Clay	7,053	6,758	295	4.2	7,078	6,735	343	4.8
Codington	12,413	11,939	474	3.8	12,709	12,160	549	4.3
Corson	1,385	1,226	159	11.5	1,623	1,454	169	10.4
Custer	4,356	4,226	130	3.0	4,327	4,220	107	2.5
Davison	9,274	9,113	161	1.7	9,079	8,891	188	2.1
Day	3,120	3,012	108	3.5	3,281	3,142	139	4.2
Deuel	2,103	2,071	32	1.5	2,237	2,130	107	4.8
Dewey	1,803	1,703	100	5.5	1,986	1,845	141	7.1
Douglas	1,631	1,574	57	3.5	1,614	1,575	39	2.4
Edmunds	1,907	1,843	64	3.4	1,999	1,950	49	2.5
Fall River	3,027	2,900	127	4.2	3,303	3,155	148	4.5
Faulk	1,104	1,072	32	2.9	1,133	1,114	19	1.7
Grant	4,148	3,991	157	3.8	4,063	3,943	120	3.0
Gregory	2,299	2,261	38	1.7	2,363	2,328	35	1.5
Haakon	1,203	1,133	70	5.8	1,182	1,154	28	2.4
Hamlin	2,316	2,242	74	3.2	2,511	2,414	97	3.9
Hand	1,818	1,759	59	3.2	1,813	1,790	23	1.3
Hanson	1,334	1,306	28	2.1	1,414	1,391	23	1.6
Harding	708	697	11	1.6	846	830	16	1.9
Hughes	8,061	7,912	149	1.8	8,388	8,173	215	2.6
Hutchinson	3,914	3,831	83	2.1	3,901	3,864	37	.9
Hyde	766	749	17	2.2	808	792	16	2.0
Jackson	1,715	1,681	34	2.0	1,706	1,653	53	3.1

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1991 (1)				September 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,125	1,061	64	5.7	1,116	1,084	32	2.9
Jones	657	646	11	1.7	714	686	28	3.9
Kingsbury	2,555	2,527	28	1.1	2,661	2,631	30	1.1
Lake	5,021	4,836	185	3.7	4,833	4,666	167	3.5
Lawrence	14,259	13,771	488	3.4	12,753	12,271	482	3.8
Lincoln	7,128	7,024	104	1.5	6,998	6,859	139	2.0
Lyman	1,445	1,396	49	3.4	1,403	1,368	35	2.5
McCook	2,749	2,673	76	2.8	2,809	2,672	137	4.9
McPherson	1,439	1,390	49	3.4	1,491	1,447	44	3.0
Marshall	2,112	2,084	28	1.3	2,201	2,148	53	2.4
Meade	10,759	10,351	408	3.8	9,921	9,650	271	2.7
Mellette	804	785	19	2.4	911	881	30	3.3
Miner	1,545	1,505	40	2.6	1,360	1,323	37	2.7
Minnehaha	75,423	73,469	1,954	2.6	75,534	73,833	1,701	2.3
Moody	3,390	3,307	83	2.4	2,991	2,940	51	1.7
Pennington	40,788	39,038	1,750	4.3	41,117	39,741	1,376	3.3
Perkins	2,069	2,033	36	1.7	2,228	2,186	42	1.9
Potter	1,324	1,277	47	3.5	1,436	1,383	53	3.7
Roberts	4,830	4,639	191	4.0	4,619	4,392	227	4.9
Sanborn	1,045	1,028	17	1.6	1,114	1,095	19	1.7
Shannon	2,267	2,048	219	9.7	2,271	2,083	188	8.3
Spink	3,320	3,265	55	1.7	3,601	3,529	72	2.0
Stanley	1,359	1,310	49	3.6	1,327	1,269	58	4.4
Sully	798	745	53	6.6	748	727	21	2.8
Todd	2,614	2,393	221	8.5	2,602	2,396	206	7.9
Tripp	3,247	3,145	102	3.1	3,157	3,081	76	2.4
Turner	4,160	4,101	59	1.4	4,234	4,120	114	2.7
Union	6,556	6,380	176	2.7	6,239	6,056	183	2.9
Walworth	2,824	2,760	64	2.3	2,899	2,795	104	3.6
Yankton	10,335	10,053	282	2.7	10,651	10,313	338	3.2
Ziebach	1,122	1,084	38	3.4	1,134	1,062	72	6.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates for the United States which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 5.7. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

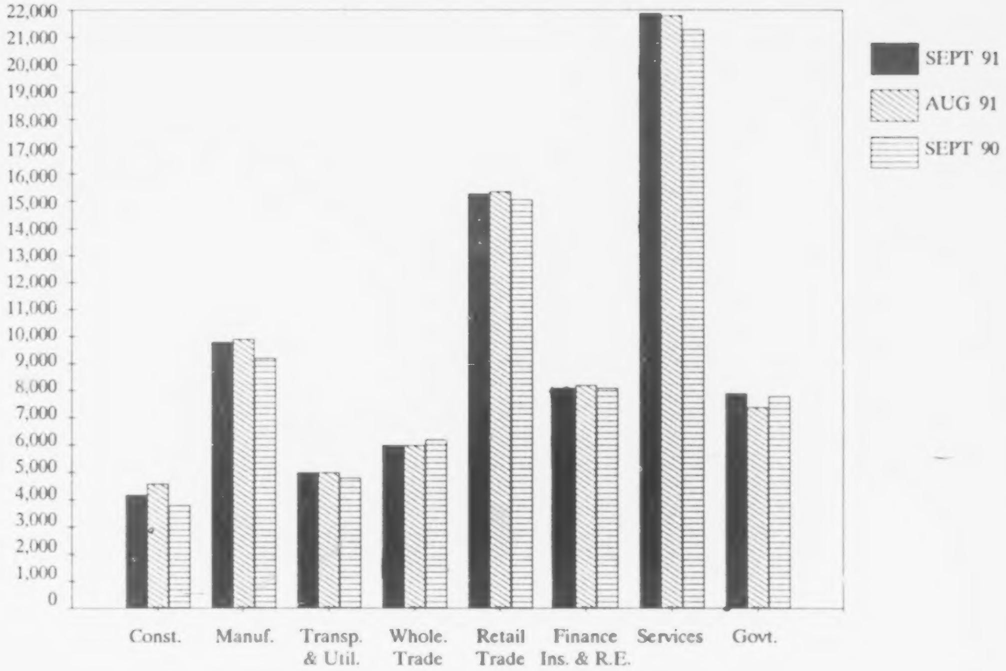
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	300,200	300,000	291,300	.1	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	238,500	241,100	230,500	-1.1	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	53,100	53,700	50,500	-1.1	5.1
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,600	-3.7	.0
CONSTRUCTION	14,200	14,700	13,500	-3.4	5.2
MANUFACTURING	36,300	36,300	34,400	.0	5.5
Durable Goods	21,100	21,200	19,700	-.5	7.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	12,100	12,100	11,200	.0	8.0
Nondurable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,700	.7	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	7,800	.0	-2.6
Printing & Publishing	3,500	3,400	3,100	2.9	12.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	247,100	246,300	240,800	.3	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,500	13,500	2.2	2.2
Transportation	8,300	7,900	8,100	5.1	2.5
Communication	3,200	3,300	3,100	-3.0	3.2
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	.0
TRADE	79,600	81,700	77,400	-2.6	2.8
Wholesale Trade	18,900	19,200	18,900	-1.6	.0
Durable Goods	8,700	8,800	8,800	-1.1	-1.1
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,400	10,100	-1.9	1.0
Retail Trade	60,700	62,500	58,500	-2.9	3.8
Eating and Drinking Establishments	22,200	23,400	21,300	-5.1	4.2
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,200	11,100	10,500	.9	6.7
Food Stores	8,800	8,800	8,500	.0	3.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,500	16,700	16,300	-1.2	1.2
Finance	10,800	10,900	10,700	-.9	.9
Depository Institutions	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICES	75,500	75,500	72,800	.0	3.7
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	10,700	11,900	10,600	-10.1	.9
Personal and Business	9,100	8,900	8,400	2.2	8.3
Medical and Health Services	28,300	28,400	27,100	-.4	4.4
Hospitals	13,300	13,400	12,800	-.7	3.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	15,000	15,000	14,300	.0	4.9
Educational Services	5,200	4,000	5,100	30.0	2.0
Social Services	5,700	5,500	5,500	3.6	3.6
Membership Organizations	8,600	8,700	8,500	-1.1	1.2
GOVERNMENT	61,700	58,900	60,800	4.8	1.5
Federal	11,800	11,700	12,000	.9	-1.7
State	15,900	16,500	15,600	-3.6	1.9
State Education	6,900	6,000	6,700	15.0	3.0
Local	34,000	30,700	33,200	10.7	2.4
Local Education	18,300	13,900	17,900	31.7	2.2

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

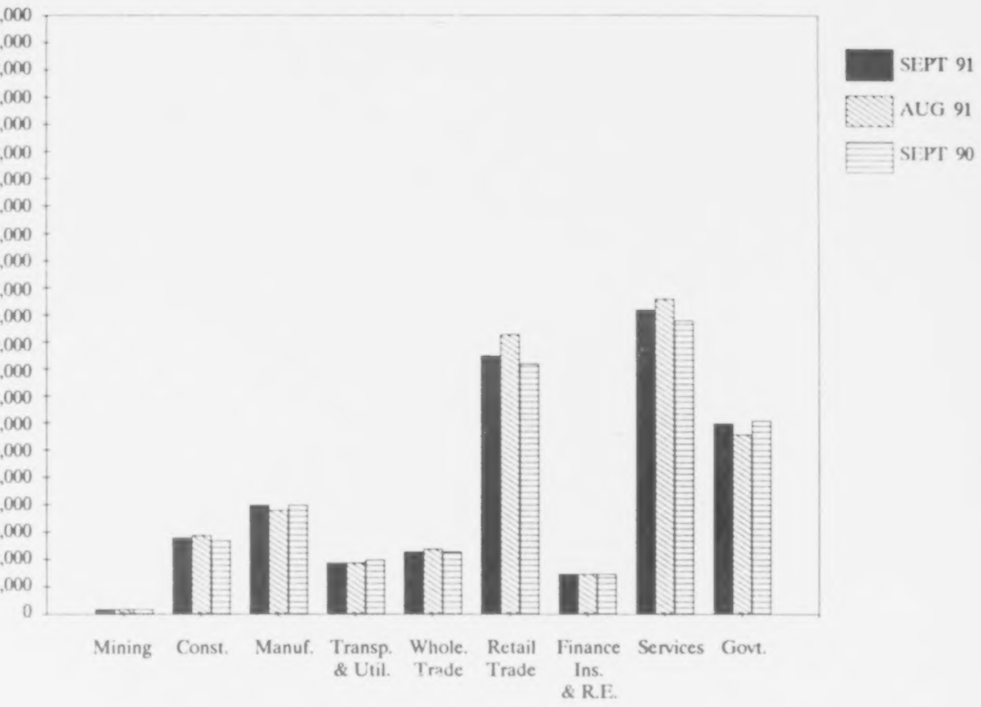


	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	78,200	78,400	76,300	-.3	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	14,000	14,600	13,000	-4.1	7.7
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,200	4,600	3,700	-8.7	13.5
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,900	9,200	-1.0	6.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,200	63,800	63,300	.6	1.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,000	4,800	.0	4.2
TRADE	21,300	21,400	21,300	-.5	.0
Wholesale	6,000	6,000	6,200	.0	-3.2
Retail	15,300	15,400	15,100	-.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,100	8,200	8,100	-1.2	.0
SERVICES	21,900	21,800	21,300	.5	2.8
GOVERNMENT	7,900	7,400	7,800	6.8	1.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



				Percent Change From	
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	40,400	41,200	39,800	-1.9	1.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7,000	6,900	6,900	1.4	1.4
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,900	2,700	-3.4	3.7
MANUFACTURING	4,000	3,800	4,000	5.3	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	33,400	34,300	32,900	-2.6	1.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	2,000	.0	-5.0
TRADE	11,800	12,700	11,500	-7.1	2.6
Wholesale	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	.0
Retail	9,500	10,300	9,200	-7.8	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
SERVICES	11,200	11,600	10,800	-3.4	3.7
GOVERNMENT	7,000	6,600	7,100	6.1	-1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Total Private	197,800	201,800	193,000	34.1	34.1	33.9
Mining	2,200	2,300	2,100	45.1	45.0	44.4
Construction	11,700	12,100	11,000	40.7	41.7	41.7
Manufacturing	26,800	26,900	26,000	42.2	41.1	41.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,300	11,300	38.2	39.5	39.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69,800	71,600	67,800	31.0	31.7	31.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,700	12,200	36.3	35.0	36.4
Services	63,400	64,900	62,600	31.2	31.0	29.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Total Private	$282.01	$276.89	$268.83	$8.27	$8.12	$7.93
Mining	587.20	578.25	559.88	13.02	12.85	12.61
Construction	416.77	416.58	404.91	10.24	9.99	9.71
Manufacturing	372.20	362.09	358.25	8.82	8.81	8.55
Transportation & Public Utilities	443.50	446.35	452.28	11.61	11.30	11.45
Wholesale & Retail Trade	214.52	214.61	205.43	6.92	6.77	6.46
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	323.07	309.75	295.57	8.90	8.85	8.12
Services	243.98	238.39	228.69	7.82	7.69	7.70

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	7,000	7,000	6,400	41.6	41.2	42.1
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,100	44.1	39.5	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$381.06	$375.74	$370.06	$9.16	$9.12	$8.79
Rapid City MSA	436.59	383.94	375.32	9.90	9.72	9.29

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Sex, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
Male	652	781	471
Female	675	1,017	565
Race, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
White	1,126	1,403	896
Nonwhite	201	395	140
Age, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
Under 45	912	1,242	739
Over 45	415	556	297
[2]Industry, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
Mining	12	12	5
Construction	124	115	85
Manufacturing	324	300	269
Transportation & Public Utilities	61	71	47
Trade	326	458	233
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	55	48	50
Services	338	646	278
Government	87	148	69
[2]Occupation	1,327	1,798	1,036
Professional & Managerial	284	452	236
Clerical and Sales	330	443	256
Services	199	331	132
Processing	60	41	27
Machine Trade	58	78	46
Benchwork	114	122	148
Structural Work	165	177	130
Other	117	154	61
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
1-2 Weeks	233	245	204
3-4 Weeks	198	213	153
5-14 Weeks	572	979	420
15 Weeks & Over	324	361	259

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

				Percent Change From	
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	932	1,017	991	-8.4	-6.0
B. Weeks Compensated	5,620	7,698	4,443	-27.0	26.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$484,233	$819,035	$349,947	-40.9	38.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$48,189,804	$48,623,322	$46,426,495	-0.9	3.8
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	7,869	9,219	7,739	-14.6	1.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,373	5,895	5,970	-8.9	-10.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,047	11,250	12,076	-1.8	-8.5

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

South Dakota's labor market in September

South Dakota's labor force numbered 359,800 in September 1991, with 348,100 employed and 11,700 unemployed. The rate was 3.2 percent. Nonfarm wage and salaried employment was up 8,900 jobs from September 1990, reaching a level of 300,200 this September.

Retail trade employment was up 2,200 over the year, with much of the growth still concentrated in the eating and drinking establishment and the general merchandise/apparel divisions. It appears that growth in the eating and drinking establishment division is a result of very small increases in a large number of establishments--rather than a concentration of growth in any particular establishments.

Growth in the services industry continues to be concentrated in the medical and health services and the personal and business services divisions. Health services growth seems to be distributed fairly evenly between hospitals and other types of health care facilities. Although the expansion of hospitals in the state's larger cities into regional health care centers has been a large contributing factor in the growth in the hospital sector, modest growth in numerous smaller hospitals has contributed as well.

Government employment was 900 higher in September than one year ago. Most of this growth was among local governments, split fairly evenly between the education and non-education sectors. In both cases, the overall growth seems to be the result of an extra employee here and an extra employee there, rather than a big increase in any particular area.

Month-to-month employment changes

Looking at shorter term trends, the September 1991 labor force level was also a slight decline from the previous month's level, but the proportion of that labor force which was unemployed noted a greater decline--with the unemployment rate dropping from 3.7 percent in August to the September rate of 3.2 percent. The drop in the unemployment rate can be linked with a slight slowing over the month in the rate at which people enter the labor force. Evidently, those who did enter the labor force in September found jobs faster than those who entered in August.

September's nonfarm employment level was a very minimal increase of 200 jobs over the August level. This nearly stable employment pattern is the result of two counteracting trends which could be summarized with two key phrases: "back to school" and "seasonal declines." A substantial increase in local education as teachers and support staff returned for a new school year more than offset a decline in state government caused largely by the ending of jobs for Summer Youth Program participants, and made for an overall increase of 2,800 in government employment. But sizable seasonal declines in construction (down 500 jobs) and retail trade (down 1,800 jobs) nearly counterbalanced the growth in government.

The over-the-month drop in retail trade employment occurred mainly within eating and drinking establishments and miscellanous retail stores such as souvenir shops--a sign of an ending tourism season. Employment among the automotive dealers and gasoline service station division was also down over the month. Some of this decline occurred in convenience stores and can also be tied to the autumn slow-down of the tourism boom. Also in this division are recreational vehicle dealers and motorcycle dealers, some of which also noted small seasonal employment declines over the month.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	137.2	136.6	132.7	0.4	3.4
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.1	108.0	110.6	0.1	-2.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$153,296	$152,228	$151,995	0.7	0.9
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,033	1,056	1,106	-2.2	-6.6
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	8.20	8.50	10.00	-3.5	-18.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

October 1991 Published November 1991

Occupational projections: what's hot, what's not to the year 2000

The cover article of last month's *South Dakota Labor Bulletin* looked at the industry employment growth and declines projected in South Dakota through the year 2000. In this issue, we'll look at occupational employment trends--caused largely by the industry trends discussed last month.

The occupation projected to have the greatest employment growth (2,540) to the year 2000 is waiters and waitresses. This growth is tied to the projected continuation of growth in restaurants because of the convenience and time-saving benefits they offer patrons. This industry growth will simply mean more need for waiters and waitresses, who make up about 44 percent of all employment in this industry. Furthermore, recent efforts to place greater emphasis on service and menu variety tend to require more workers. Drinking establishments, which showed little or no growth prior to 1989, are also projected to employ greater numbers of waiters and waitresses through 2000, based on the assumption that gambling will remain a popular attraction for many.

Nursing for an older population

The second largest occupational employment growth (1,530) is projected to occur among nursing aides and orderlies. This is not surprising, in light of the well publicized growth in the health services industry. Most of the growth in this occupation is linked to the continued growth projected for nursing homes specifically, as older South Dakotans make up an increasingly larger portion of the state's population. The majority of nursing aides and orderlies in the state are employed by nursing homes, although the rapidly growing hospital sector is also a sizable employer.

A closely related occupation, registered nurses, is also projected to show healthy employment increases, up 1,495 to a level of 7,085 in 2000. While growth throughout the health services industry will contribute to the projected growth of registered nurses, the majority of the increase in this occupation will be within hospitals. About 59 percent of all RNs are employed in hospitals, a percentage which seems to be on the rise; meanwhile, the percentage working in nursing homes and doctors' offices is dropping slightly. As trends toward specialization and high technology in health care continue, health care facilities, especially hospitals, will need more and more nursing personnel with the highest levels of skill and education.

General office clerks are projected to show employment increases of 925 by the year 2000. General office clerks are employed throughout a variety of industries, and the growth will occur in many different areas. In many cases, clerical workers are being expected to take on a broader range of responsibilities and have more diversified clerical skills--thus a trend toward general office clerks, and a move away from the more specialized clerical occupations like typists and accounting clerks.

Child care workers are also projected to note an employment growth of 925 to the year 2000. This growth is strongly tied to the growth in the child day care services industry, which in turn is tied to the increasing number of households with both spouses working and of single working parents. Also, many day care centers are adding pre-schools to encourage the development of learning skills prior to kindergarten. Preparing and providing separate pre-school classes for some children while maintaining the regular day care services for the younger children often means that additional workers are needed.

An employment growth of 880 is projected in the occupation of hand assemblers and fabricators. This occupation's projected growth is based largely on the assumption that growth in the state's manufacture of computers and office equipment, and the methods

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used in that manufacturing, will continue. The manufacture of computer and computerized office equipment in many cases is not as well suited for the replacement of hand work with automation as are other types of manufacturing.

Retail salespersons' employment level is projected to increase 830. This increase is linked with healthy growth projected for general merchandise stores (largely because of new chain stores in the state), and moderate growth in apparel and accessory stores, furniture and home furnishings stores, and other miscellaneous retail stores. This occupation includes workers ranging from the person in the electronics section of your favorite department store who explains all the features of that new stereo, to the clerk in the clothing store who helps you select that beautifully coordinated outfit, to the furniture store clerk who helps you choose carpet or furniture that meets your needs, to the person in the jewelry store who helps you choose that perfect gift.

Contractors cleaning up

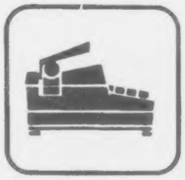
Employment growth of 815 is projected for the occupation of janitors and cleaners. This growth is associated with the employment increases projected for the sector of the services industry which provides building cleaning and maintenance services. Rather than giving additional, janitorial duties to their own workers, companies are contracting with outside providers of cleaning services--resulting in a higher number of workers employed specifically as janitors and cleaners. Increases in this occupation are also tied to the educational services industry employment growth discussed last month, with elementary and secondary schools being the largest employers of janitors and cleaners in the state.

. . . and now, what's not

On the other end of the spectrum, the occupation projected to note the largest employment decline to the year 2000 is farmers, dropping 6,785. This is due to several factors, including very competitive economic conditions and increasing operating costs. Many South Dakota farmers are older and are retiring, and the younger generation lacks the capital to take over their farms, or finds the profit margin unsatisfactory for the level of work required. Those farmers who are still in business are those whose operations are the most efficient, who produce the most with the least cost.

Bookkeeping and accounting clerks are projected to see an employment drop of 415 by the year 2000. This occupation is employed across a full range of industries, and its projected declines are scattered throughout. With the affordable availability of computers and software designed for accounting, some businesses have found that basic bookkeeping and accounting tasks can be done more efficiently, thus requiring fewer clerks. Also, businesses are contracting more with outside accounting firms to keep their books for them, rather than keeping their own accounting staff on the payroll.

Employment in the occupation of farm workers is projected to decline 270 by 2000. This drop is associated with the same mechanization and efficiency mentioned above for farmers. While the occupation of farmers entails only self-employed farm and ranch operators, this occupation includes people who work on farms and ranches as wage and salaried workers, or as unpaid workers on the family farm or ranch. The declines are projected for both types of farm workers.



Typists and word processors are projected to experience an employment decline of 225 by 2000. Again, the fact that personal computers and word processing software are becoming so much more affordabe and user-friendly has meant a greater efficiency in paperwork, and a need for fewer workers. Word processing packages that allow for less time-consuming typing, and especially modifications and error correction, have freed up staff time. This equipment allows typists to complete their work more efficiently, and also allows other types of workers to complete their typing work themselves--rather than relying on the typist or word processor. As a result, some typists have been given additional, broader duties--which was discussed above as increasing employment of general office clerks.

An employment decline of 230 is projected for slaughterers and butchers to the year 2000. In last month's *Labor Bulletin*, we talked about a decline in food and kindred product manufacturing industry employment occurring as manufacturers shut down inefficient production lines to cut overhead costs; and smaller, more specialized manufacturers becoming the wave of the future. Both of these trends are at play on the employment decline projected for this occupation. As the larger manufacturers shut down inefficient production lines, they will scale back slaughtering and butchering operations accordingly. The smaller, more specialized manufacturers of the coming age appear to be those involved in other types of food and kindred manufacturing which does not involve slaughtering and butchering, such as cheese production.

Child care workers down? But you just said . . .

While child care workers (those working in day care centers or operating child care services in their own homes) are projected to increase, as noted above, the occupation of private household child care workers is projected to see an employment decline of 145 by 2000. This occupation includes those who care for children in the home of the children's parents or guardians. This trend is closely tied to the growth in child care centers, with it being more popular among many parents to look to day care centers and pre-schools, which offer planned learning activities and social interaction, for child care needs.

On a related note, household cleaners and servants are also projected to note an employment decline (of 140) to the year 2000. Again, there is a trend away from people employing their own cleaning people in their home, and instead paying for the cleaning services of an outside contractor. People working for those contractors are classified as maids and housekeeping cleaners, rather than household cleaners and servants. Those companies providing cleaning services are projected to show continued growth, as was discussed last month.

Data entry keyers are also projected to show an employment decline, down 80 by 2000. The trend at work on this occupation is much like that discussed above for typists and word processors. The automation which the computer has offered has made data entry tasks more efficient. Again, some of those previously employed strictly as data entry keyers are being given a broader range of duties, which fall within other occupations. Similarily, the use of optical scanners will likely change the job duties, and thus the occupational classification, of people formerly working as data entry keyers.

For more information

Due to space limitations, this article has looked only at the few occupations projected to show the largest employment increases and declines through the year 2000. For more information on industry or occupational employment projections, contact the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 622-2314.

Labor market in October

The unemployment rate in October 1991 dropped to 2.9 percent from the September rate of 3.3 percent. This kind of a drop is not real unusual for September to October, but does mark the lowest unemployment rate in the state since the October 1979 rate of 2.5 percent. The number of unemployed in October was 10,400, down 1,300 from September. The real surprise, though, was that the number of employed in October was 355,800--up 7,900 over the month, compared to a September to October increase which has averaged just 300 since 1980.

The drop in the unemployment rate seems to be the result of a substantial increase in the number of people seeking jobs and finding them quickly. Normally when the labor force experiences growth, the number of unemployed remains more proportionate because of the natural time lag involved in people finding jobs. Some of those who seem to be finding jobs rapidly are students, as the number of people giving "going to school" as a reason for not being in the labor force did not increase as much from September to October this year as has been the case other years. Ordinarily, more students take some time off from work and job seeking between their summer job and their "in school" job. In 1991, there did not appear to be many students who took a hiatus from work.

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment, one of the components contributing to the over-the-month growth in the resident employed, was up by 2,500 jobs from September to October. Much of this growth was in government, specifically in state and local education, and was caused by the addition of work study students and support staff to October payrolls. This large increase of 3,700 jobs offset the seasonal employment decrease in the private industry groups.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1991 (1)				October 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,568,000	117,555,000	8,013,000	6.4(3)	125,020,000	118,299,000	6,722,000	5.4(3)
South Dakota	366,200	355,800	10,400	2.9	361,900	349,300	12,600	3.5
Sioux Falls MSA	78,035	76,524	1,511	1.9	76,509	74,648	1,861	2.4
Rapid City MSA	41,463	40,103	1,360	3.3	40,677	39,013	1,664	4.1
Aurora	1,377	1,340	37	2.7	1,563	1,496	67	4.3
Beadle	8,359	8,080	279	3.3	9,310	8,811	499	5.4
Bennett	1,498	1,450	48	3.2	1,499	1,457	42	2.8
Bon Homme	3,485	3,422	63	1.8	3,512	3,434	78	2.2
Brookings	15,441	14,950	491	3.2	15,110	14,491	619	4.1
Brown	19,833	19,224	609	3.1	20,105	19,246	859	4.3
Brule	2,601	2,538	63	2.4	2,767	2,736	31	1.1
Buffalo	400	374	26	6.5	437	401	36	8.2
Butte	3,531	3,373	158	4.5	3,635	3,358	277	7.6
Campbell	1,040	1,016	24	2.3	1,101	1,085	16	1.5
Charles Mix	3,659	3,559	100	2.7	3,781	3,703	78	2.1
Clark	1,773	1,736	37	2.1	1,948	1,865	83	4.3
Clay	7,414	7,120	294	4.0	7,216	6,834	382	5.3
Codington	12,503	12,096	407	3.3	12,698	12,081	617	4.9
Corson	1,398	1,261	137	9.8	1,626	1,418	208	12.8
Custer	3,946	3,786	160	4.1	3,777	3,676	101	2.7
Davison	9,385	9,233	152	1.6	9,031	8,852	179	2.0
Day	3,095	3,047	48	1.6	3,213	3,097	116	3.6
Deuel	2,149	2,101	48	2.2	2,290	2,167	123	5.4
Dewey	1,935	1,818	117	6.0	2,030	1,907	123	6.1
Douglas	1,611	1,591	20	1.2	1,582	1,557	25	1.6
Edmunds	1,903	1,866	37	1.9	1,953	1,915	38	1.9
Fall River	3,049	2,934	115	3.8	3,236	3,086	150	4.6
Faulk	1,087	1,074	13	1.2	1,149	1,124	25	2.2
Grant	4,112	3,958	154	3.7	4,058	3,884	174	4.3
Gregory	2,284	2,251	33	1.4	2,379	2,325	54	2.3
Haakon	1,202	1,163	39	3.2	1,166	1,144	22	1.9
Hamlin	2,300	2,237	63	2.7	2,490	2,392	98	3.9
Hand	1,867	1,830	37	2.0	1,808	1,786	22	1.2
Hanson	1,324	1,302	22	1.7	1,428	1,374	54	3.8
Harding	705	692	13	1.8	844	828	16	1.9
Hughes	8,434	8,226	208	2.5	8,485	8,317	168	2.0
Hutchinson	3,937	3,896	41	1.0	3,980	3,917	63	1.6
Hyde	809	794	15	1.9	822	806	16	1.9
Jackson	1,707	1,661	46	2.7	1,695	1,637	58	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	October 1991 (1)				October 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,114	1,099	15	1.3	1,104	1,077	27	2.4
Jones	656	619	37	5.6	721	670	51	7.1
Kingsbury	2,600	2,555	45	1.7	2,689	2,586	103	3.8
Lake	5,161	4,968	193	3.7	4,860	4,739	121	2.5
Lawrence	14,675	14,023	652	4.4	12,614	12,151	463	3.7
Lincoln	7,346	7,149	197	2.7	7,009	6,861	148	2.1
Lyman	1,499	1,388	111	7.4	1,510	1,443	67	4.4
McCook	2,713	2,665	48	1.8	2,678	2,600	78	2.9
McPherson	1,448	1,409	39	2.7	1,488	1,450	38	2.6
Marshall	2,152	2,113	39	1.8	2,167	2,104	63	2.9
Meade	11,380	11,060	320	2.8	10,217	9,698	519	5.1
Mellette	839	822	17	2.0	917	870	47	5.1
Miner	1,655	1,622	33	2.0	1,442	1,382	60	4.2
Minnehaha	78,035	76,524	1,511	1.9	76,509	74,648	1,861	2.4
Moody	3,765	3,689	76	2.0	2,984	2,948	36	1.2
Pennington	41,463	40,103	1,360	3.3	40,677	39,013	1,664	4.1
Perkins	2,097	2,077	20	1.0	2,243	2,198	45	2.0
Potter	1,324	1,283	41	3.1	1,389	1,338	51	3.7
Roberts	5,051	4,904	147	2.9	5,016	4,788	228	4.5
Sanborn	1,082	1,067	15	1.4	1,143	1,092	51	4.5
Shannon	2,306	2,126	180	7.8	2,427	2,277	150	6.2
Spink	3,470	3,366	104	3.0	3,630	3,547	83	2.3
Stanley	1,538	1,488	50	3.3	1,336	1,282	54	4.0
Sully	803	770	33	4.1	737	717	20	2.7
Todd	2,722	2,549	173	6.4	2,739	2,540	199	7.3
Tripp	3,328	3,185	143	4.3	3,152	3,076	76	2.4
Turner	4,159	4,074	85	2.0	4,174	4,096	78	1.9
Union	6,417	6,187	230	3.6	6,056	5,759	297	4.9
Walworth	2,841	2,711	130	4.6	2,767	2,704	63	2.3
Yankton	10,270	10,066	204	2.0	10,602	10,309	293	2.8
Ziebach	1,136	1,097	39	3.4	1,162	1,095	67	5.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates for the United States which were announced by the national government were 6.8 and 5.7. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

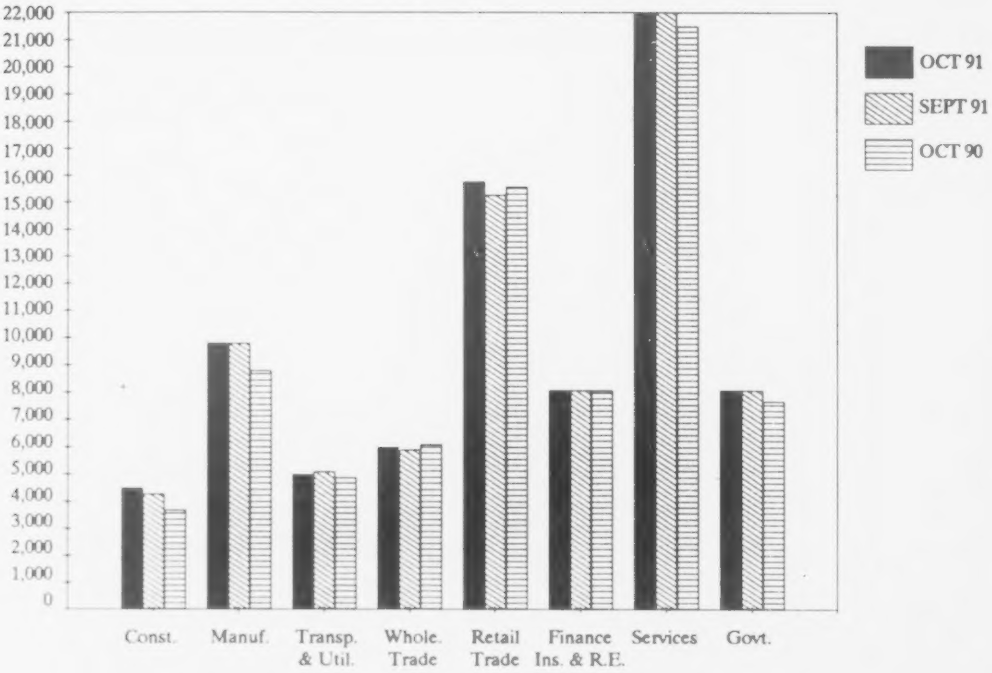
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	302,400	299,900	293,400	.8	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	237,500	237,900	229,700	-.2	3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	53,100	52,700	49,600	.8	7.1
MINING	2,700	2,600	2,500	3.8	8.0
CONSTRUCTION	13,700	13,900	13,000	-1.4	5.4
MANUFACTURING	36,700	36,200	34,100	1.4	7.6
Durable Goods	21,100	21,100	19,600	.0	7.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	12,000	12,100	11,300	-.8	6.2
Nondurable Goods	15,600	15,100	14,500	3.3	7.6
Food & Kindred Products	8,100	7,600	7,600	6.6	6.6
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,500	3,200	-2.9	6.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	249,300	247,200	243,800	.8	2.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,600	13,800	1.5	.0
Transportation	8,300	8,200	8,400	1.2	-1.2
Communication	3,300	3,200	3,100	3.1	6.5
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	79,600	79,900	77,900	-.4	2.2
Wholesale Trade	18,800	18,800	19,000	.0	-1.1
Durable Goods	8,600	8,600	8,800	.0	-2.3
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,200	10,200	.0	.0
Retail Trade	60,800	61,100	58,900	-.5	3.2
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,500	22,300	21,000	-3.6	2.4
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,700	11,300	11,200	3.5	4.5
Food Stores	9,000	8,800	8,700	2.3	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,400	16,500	16,300	-.6	.6
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,600	.0	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICES	74,600	75,200	72,100	-.8	3.5
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,700	10,700	9,300	-9.3	4.3
Personal and Business	8,900	9,000	8,300	-1.1	7.2
Medical and Health Services	28,500	28,300	27,300	.7	4.4
Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,800	.8	4.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals	15,100	15,000	14,500	.7	4.1
Educational Services	5,400	5,200	5,400	3.8	.0
Social Services	5,800	5,700	5,600	1.8	3.6
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,600	8,600	1.2	1.2
GOVERNMENT	64,900	62,000	63,700	4.7	1.9
Federal	11,800	11,900	11,600	-.8	1.7
State	17,400	16,000	17,100	8.8	1.8
State Education	8,500	6,900	8,400	23.2	1.2
Local	35,700	34,100	35,000	4.7	2.0
Local Education	20,600	18,500	20,200	11.4	2.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

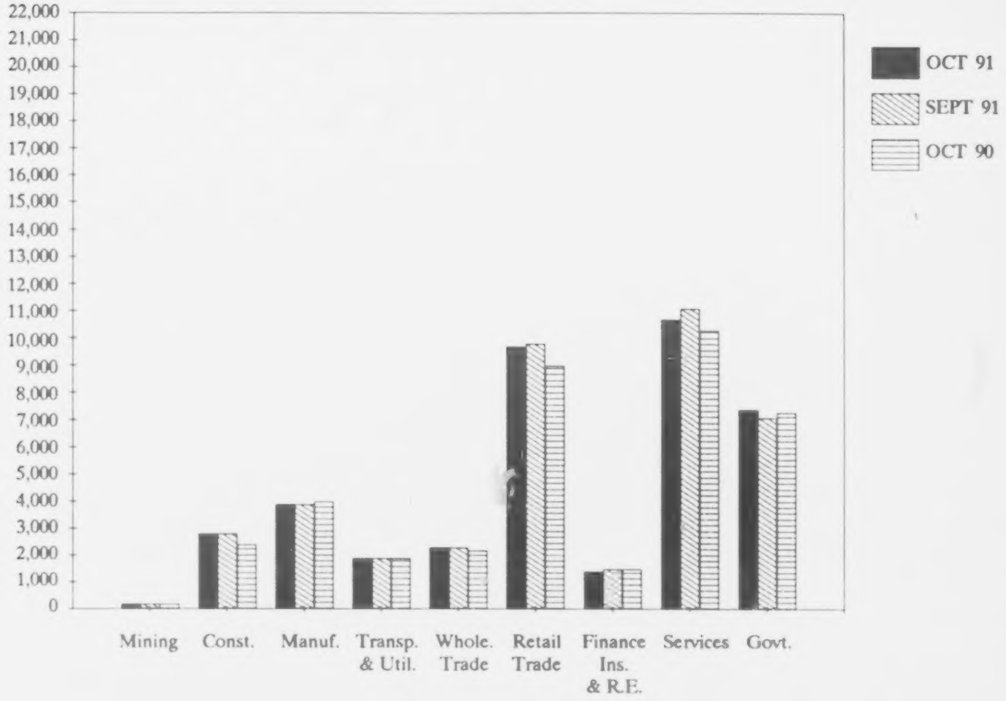


				Percent Change From	
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	79,400	78,800	76,500	.8	3.8
GOODS PRODUCING	14,300	14,200	12,600	.7	13.5
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,500	4,300	3,700	4.7	21.6
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,800	8,800	.0	11.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,100	64,600	63,900	.8	1.9
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,100	4,900	-2.0	2.0
TRADE	21,800	21,200	21,700	2.8	.5
Wholesale	6,000	5,900	6,100	1.7	-1.6
Retail	15,800	15,300	15,600	3.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,100	8,100	8,100	.0	.0
SERVICES	22,100	22,100	21,500	.0	2.8
GOVERNMENT	8,100	8,100	7,700	.0	5.2

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	40,300	40,600	38,800	-.7	3.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6,900	6,900	6,600	.0	4.5
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,800	2,400	.0	16.7
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	4,000	.0	-2.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	33,400	33,700	32,200	-.9	3.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	12,000	12,100	11,200	-.8	7.1
Wholesale	2,300	2,300	2,200	.0	4.5
Retail	9,700	9,800	9,000	-1.0	7.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,400	1,500	1,500	-6.7	-6.7
SERVICES	10,700	11,100	10,300	-3.6	3.9
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,100	7,300	4.2	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Total Private	196,700	197,700	191,600	33.3	33.9	33.5
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	45.0	45.3	43.1
Construction	11,300	11,400	10,500	43.0	40.7	41.7
Manufacturing	27,400	26,700	25,600	40.5	41.9	41.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,400	11,500	38.4	38.6	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69,600	70,000	68,200	30.2	30.8	31.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,500	12,400	34.6	36.1	35.6
Services	62,300	63,500	61,300	30.2	31.0	28.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Total Private	$275.39	$280.01	$267.00	$8.27	$8.26	$7.97
Mining	589.05	588.45	544.35	13.09	12.99	12.63
Construction	442.90	414.73	410.33	10.30	10.19	9.84
Manufacturing	358.83	369.98	357.81	8.86	8.83	8.56
Transportation & Public Utilities	437.38	445.44	448.52	11.39	11.54	11.53
Wholesale & Retail Trade	208.98	213.75	203.81	6.92	6.94	6.47
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	303.44	319.12	295.48	8.77	8.84	8.30
Services	236.16	242.11	224.26	7.82	7.81	7.76

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	7,000	6,900	6,000	41.8	41.7	43.1
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,100	40.9	41.6	41.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$376.20	$381.97	$381.44	$9.00	$9.16	$8.85
Rapid City MSA	388.55	395.20	375.97	9.50	9.50	9.17

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990
Sex, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
Male	630	652	627
Female	637	675	579
Race, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
White	1,117	1,126	1,035
Nonwhite	150	201	171
Age, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
Under 45	867	912	891
Over 45	400	415	315
[2]Industry, Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
Mining	14	12	17
Construction	136	124	96
Manufacturing	287	324	394
Transportation & Public Utilities	64	61	41
Trade	323	326	262
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	42	55	45
Services	320	338	275
Government	81	87	76
[2]Occupation	1,267	1,327	1,206
Professional & Managerial	282	284	242
Clerical and Sales	316	330	272
Services	193	199	158
Processing	28	60	107
Machine Trade	66	58	52
Benchwork	97	114	112
Structural Work	173	165	166
Other	112	117	97
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,267	1,327	1,206
1-2 Weeks	252	233	285
3-4 Weeks	168	198	241
5-14 Weeks	535	572	383
15 Weeks & Over	312	324	297

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,592	932	1,455	70.8	9.4
B. Weeks Compensated	6,615	5,620	5,830	17.7	13.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$563,825	$484,233	$354,811	16.4	58.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$48,625,423	$48,189,804	$47,192,142	0.9	3.0
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	7,708	7,869	6,092	-2.0	26.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,533	5,373	4,691	3.0	17.9
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,917	11,047	10,998	7.9	8.4

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

From the division of Labor & Management

Can an employer benefit from an accident on the job? Any accident is definitely not an asset; however, it is possible to make the most of a bad situation. An employer should investigate every accident with the objective to make the work place safer. The occurrence of a more serious accident in the future could be prevented.

An employer should make use of a check list form. Such a form would vary with the type of industry. There are, however, some generic type questions that any employer could include with their checklist.

1) Who was hurt?
2) Who was operating the machine or equipment?
3) What and who were in the vicinity? This will enable an employer to find any potential witnesses.
4) Where was each individual located at the time of the accident?
5) When did the accident happen?
6) When was the accident first noticed?
7) How did the injury occur?

At the end of the investigation, an employer should write a conclusion as to why the accident happened. Also, the employer should make a sketch of the scene of the accident, and put the people's names and titles on the sketch to show their location at the time of the accident.

Employees should be informed of the employer's conclusion as to why the accident happened, and how it can be prevented in the future. Safety is no accident.

Safety on the job begins with you!

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Oct. 1991	Sept. 1991	Oct. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	137.4	137.2	133.5	0.1	2.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.2	108.2	109.9	0.0	-1.5
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$152,888	$153,025	$151,984	-0.1	0.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,096	1,021	1,026	7.3	6.8
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	8.00	8.20	10.00	-2.4	-20.0

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

November 1991 Published December 1991

Pockets of high unemployment lead to Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Although South Dakota's unemployment rate is relatively low, the state still faces pockets of high unemployment. Recently, 13 South Dakota counties (along with portions of another South Dakota county) were included as Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The combined population of these 13 counties and portions of one other county totaled 78,653. Those South Dakota counties included in the multiple county Area of Substantial Unemployment were Buffalo, Charles Mix, Corson, Dewey, Fall River, Jackson, Jones, Lyman, Mellette, Shannon, Stanley, Todd, and Ziebach. Portions of Pennington County made up the second Area of Substantial Unemployment.

In this article we will define what an Area of Substantial Unemployment is; what methods are used to determine Areas of Substantial Unemployment; who disperses the federal funding associated with Areas of Substantial Unemployment and who receives this funding; and a historical perspective of Areas of Substantial Unemployment.

The United States Department of Labor has defined an Area of Substantial Unemployment as being a contiguous area with a population of at least 10,000 people and an average unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent for a 12 month reference period. A contiguous area can consist of an entire county or counties (that adjoin) or portions of a county (called census tracts).

The U.S. Department of Labor ensures that states meet federal mandates

Once the state has determined Areas of Substantial Unemployment the proposed list is sent to the United States Department of Labor. There are two divisions within the United States Department of Labor that examine the list to ensure states have complied with federal mandates. Those divisions are the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration. If all methods used are correct final approval is given.

According to the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, the federal government appropriates federal funds to assist economically disadvantaged people including those in Areas of Substantial Unemployment. And while the funds are federal monies, the Private Industry Council of South Dakota is responsible for determining how these funds are applied to the labor needs of the Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The only exception to this rule is the additional federal monies provided to tribal governments. The tribal governments, or appointed boards, appropriate the additional monies they receive as they see fit.

The Governor appoints eighteen members (a simple majority are representatives of the private sector) to the Private Industry Council (PIC). To make its determination the Council relies on information provided by school districts, chamber of commerce organizations, community-based organizations, educational cooperatives, state agencies and private industries. Once the Council has drafted a recommendation of how the monies should be spent, the Governor must approve the recommendation. It is then the responsibility of the Job Training Partnership Act office of the South Dakota Department of Labor to distribute the monies.

The monies are used to assist a wide spectrum of people to break through employment barriers. Some of the people helped by these monies include young people who have dropped out or are at risk of dropping out of school; families forced from their farms by economic change; and handicapped people, displaced homemakers, older workers, offenders, and welfare recipients entering the labor force.

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A historical perspective of Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Now we'll examine the historical perspective of the population served in Areas of Substantial Unemployment from 1982 to the present time. We will look at the population served in Areas of Substantial Unemployment on a multi-county level, as well as in our three largest cities (Sioux Falls, Rapid City and Aberdeen) since the South Dakota Department of Labor began developing Areas of Substantial Unemployment. For ease of reference, we will refer to the different Areas of Substantial Unemployment as multiple-county; Minnehaha County; Pennington County; and Brown County.

In some cases, especially counties that contain South Dakota's largest cities (Sioux Falls, Rapid City, and Aberdeen), the average county unemployment rate may fall below 6.5 percent. Therefore, census tracts (which are smaller sections of a county) are used to determine Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The census tracts, like the counties, must be contiguous; must have a population of 10,000 or more people; and must have an unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent. Because unemployment rates are not calculated on a sub-county level, the South Dakota Department of Labor must calculate the sub-county unemployment rates needed by using ratios based on Census labor force data.

The South Dakota Department of Labor has been able to develop one or more Area of Substantial Unemployment in South Dakota each year since 1982. In 1982, in the midst of a recession, the South Dakota Department of Labor developed the first list of Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The following year, nearing the end of the recession but still experiencing record high unemployment, South Dakota's multiple-county Area of Substantial Unemployment hit the highest level in the state's history and contained 41 counties with a population of 426,527.

From 1984 through 1989, South Dakota's economy recovered and the number of counties and the population of Areas of Substantial Unemployment began to decrease. In 1989 there were only six counties (with a total population of 35,444) listed as Areas of Substantial Unemployment.

However, in 1990, with the economic condition of certain parts of the state beginning to tighten, the number of counties within Areas of Substantial Unemployment began to increase and South Dakota had 14 counties in Areas of Substantial Unemployment (and a population in those areas of 92,657).

Now that we have looked at a historical perspective of the South Dakota multiple-county Areas of Substantial Unemployment, let's examine how there can be Areas of Substantial Unemployment within counties. We will see how Minnehaha, Pennington and Brown counties can have several Areas of Substantial Unemployment when these counties do not have a 12-month average unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent.

Minnehaha County Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Minnehaha County has 26 different census tracts, which can be combined, as long as they are contiguous, in order to develop Areas of Substantial Unemployment. The largest Minnehaha County Area of Substantial Unemployment occurred in 1983 (paralleling the largest multi-county Area of Substantial Unemployment) and contained 11 census tracts with a total population of 51,721. Following the trend of the rest of the state, by 1989 Minnehaha County's Area of Substantial Unemployment decreased to four census tracts with a total population of 13,931. However, unlike the rest of the state, in both 1990 and 1991, no census tracts in Minnehaha County met the criteria needed for Area of Substantial Unemployment. This may be due to the fact that the Minnehaha area has been experiencing increasing job growth and a declining unemployment rate.

Pennington County Areas of Substantial Unemployment

Pennington County has had an Area of Substantial Unemployment from 1985 through 1991. Pennington County has 17 census tracts. The largest Area of Substantial Unemployment occurred in 1986 with six census tracts and a total population of 26,758. The smallest Area of Substantial Unemployment occurred this year with three census tracts and a total population of 13,672. In 1982 and 1983 Pennington County was included in the multiple-county Area of Substantial Unemployment. Like Minnehaha, Pennington County seems to be fairing the tightening economy better than the rest of the state. Perhaps one reason for this is because of the excellent tourism season and the trickle-down effect of the gambling boom in Deadwood.

Brown County Area of Substantial Unemployment

Brown County has a total of six census tracts and has been an Area of Substantial Unemployment twice since 1982 (in 1986 and 1989). In both cases (1986 and 1989) Brown County had four census tracts and a population of 16,894 in its Area of Substantial Unemployment. Brown County was included in the multiple-county Area of Substantial Unemployment in 1983 and 1990.

South Dakota's labor market in November

In November 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 302,200. This is an increase of 8,800 jobs (or 3.0 percent) from year-ago employment levels. All industry groups showed employment growth, except wholesale trade which decreased slightly from a year ago. The November 1991 nonfarm employment level was the highest November level recorded since 1939, the beginning of the Current Employment Statistics survey.

The manufacturing industry led all industry groups in employment growth with the addition of 2,800 jobs. Job growth in this industry may be attributed to increased workloads in the manufacturing of computer and office equipment; apparel; jewelry, precious metal; and food and kindred products.

The services industry noted employment growth over the year, increasing 2,400. Job growth occurred in the medical and health division because of expansion of services within regional medical centers. Hospitals and other health services shared the 1,200 job growth.

The retail trade industry was spurred by job growth in the divisions of: general merchandise/apparel (800 jobs), food stores (300 jobs), and eating and drinking establishments (200 jobs). Other divisions which increased in employment over the year were home furnishings and building materials and garden supplies.

The construction industry gained an additional 900 jobs over year-ago employment levels. All three divisions (building, highway and street, and special trade contractors) of this industry noted job growth.

The majority of the 700 job increase in government was in local education which added an additional 500 jobs. Employment in this division is higher than one year ago because more faculty and teacher aides are needed to address increased enrollments and students with special needs.

Month-to-month employment changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1991 decreased 500 jobs (or -0.2 percent) over last month bringing the total to 302,200. The nonfarm employment level traditionally decreases from October to November with the state's more seasonal industries playing a major role in this employment decline.

Holiday shopping helped increase employment levels in the retail trade industry. This was evidenced in the general merchandise/apparel division, which added 500 jobs. The eating and drinking establishment division of retail trade decreased 300 jobs over the month offsetting the increase in the general merchandise/ apparel division. The employment level in eating and drinking establishments usually peaks in September and then begins to decline in employment over the winter months.

The construction industry dropped 700 jobs over the month. Historically, this industry begins to decrease in employment as the weather turns colder.

The services industry experienced an employment decrease of 900 jobs. The division of hotels\motels and amusements generally peaks in employment levels in August and then begins to decline over the winter months.

Government showed a job increase of 600 jobs. Federal government employment remained stable while local government and state government increased 400 and 200 jobs respectively. The increases in local education may be partially attributed to personnel hired for athletic events. State education increased slightly as late-hires (work study students and hourly student laborers) were added to November payrolls.

The South Dakota labor force in November 1991 was 363,600 with 353,300 South Dakotans employed and 10,300 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 2.8 percent, a slight decrease from the October rate of 2.9 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1991 (1)				November 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,396,000	117,110,000	8,286,000	6.6(3)	124,821,000	117,611,000	7,211,000	5.8(3)
South Dakota	363,600	353,300	10,300	2.8	358,000	346,300	11,600	3.2
Sioux Falls MSA	78,985	77,247	1,738	2.2	76,491	74,704	1,787	2.3
Rapid City MSA	41,081	39,843	1,238	3.0	40,013	38,805	1,208	3.0
Aurora	1,371	1,325	46	3.4	1,436	1,423	13	.9
Beadle	8,277	8,076	201	2.4	8,962	8,622	340	3.8
Bennett	1,538	1,505	33	2.1	1,515	1,457	58	3.8
Bon Homme	3,439	3,378	61	1.8	3,291	3,262	29	.9
Brookings	15,596	15,120	476	3.1	15,117	14,497	620	4.1
Brown	19,647	19,015	632	3.2	19,989	19,302	687	3.4
Brule	2,519	2,486	33	1.3	2,781	2,705	76	2.7
Buffalo	380	366	14	3.7	432	399	33	7.6
Butte	3,367	3,234	133	4.0	3,432	3,300	132	3.8
Campbell	985	950	35	3.6	1,091	1,048	43	3.9
Charles Mix	3,866	3,717	149	3.9	3,899	3,626	273	7.0
Clark	1,946	1,667	279	14.3	1,821	1,732	89	4.9
Clay	7,464	7,190	274	3.7	7,206	6,924	282	3.9
Codington	12,350	11,995	355	2.9	12,415	12,021	394	3.2
Corson	1,245	1,160	85	6.8	1,586	1,364	222	14.0
Custer	3,547	3,462	85	2.4	3,506	3,405	101	2.9
Davison	9,370	9,137	233	2.5	9,212	9,020	192	2.1
Day	3,178	3,073	105	3.3	3,096	2,984	112	3.6
Deuel	2,077	2,020	57	2.7	2,135	2,075	60	2.8
Dewey	1,936	1,833	103	5.3	1,974	1,862	112	5.7
Douglas	1,560	1,512	48	3.1	1,707	1,526	181	10.6
Edmunds	1,888	1,827	61	3.2	1,907	1,864	43	2.3
Fall River	2,924	2,867	57	1.9	3,146	3,005	141	4.5
Faulk	1,091	1,064	27	2.5	1,153	1,081	72	6.2
Grant	4,096	3,973	123	3.0	3,978	3,859	119	3.0
Gregory	2,230	2,162	68	3.0	2,292	2,209	83	3.6
Haakon	1,078	1,060	18	1.7	1,131	1,115	16	1.4
Hamlin	2,314	2,267	47	2.0	2,428	2,345	83	3.4
Hand	1,877	1,811	66	3.5	1,756	1,740	16	.9
Hanson	1,273	1,238	35	2.7	1,352	1,307	45	3.3
Harding	684	675	9	1.3	805	792	13	1.6
Hugnes	8,373	8,262	111	1.3	8,369	8,201	168	2.0
Hutchinson	4,141	4,022	119	2.9	3,954	3,838	116	2.9
Hyde	796	790	6	.8	794	778	16	2.0
Jackson	1,659	1,583	76	4.6	1,594	1,547	47	2.9

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	November 1991 (1)				November 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,097	1,084	13	1.2	1,082	1,049	33	3.0
Jones	639	609	30	4.7	635	608	27	4.3
Kingsbury	2,682	2,606	76	2.8	2,613	2,517	96	3.7
Lake	5,317	5,095	222	4.2	4,934	4,746	188	3.8
Lawrence	13,878	13,371	507	3.7	13,081	12,538	543	4.2
Lincoln	7,494	7,323	171	2.3	6,978	6,828	150	2.1
Lyman	1,478	1,430	48	3.2	1,481	1,414	67	4.5
McCook	2,745	2,673	72	2.6	2,645	2,585	60	2.3
McPherson	1,486	1,402	84	5.7	1,435	1,404	31	2.2
Marshall	2,131	2,094	37	1.7	2,093	2,039	54	2.6
Meade	11,397	11,056	341	3.0	9,770	9,425	345	3.5
Mellette	759	744	15	2.0	874	827	47	5.4
Miner	1,518	1,498	20	1.3	1,487	1,460	27	1.8
Minnehaha	78,985	77,247	1,738	2.2	76,491	74,704	1,787	2.3
Moody	3,457	3,381	76	2.2	2,955	2,881	74	2.5
Pennington	41,081	39,843	1,238	3.0	40,013	38,805	1,208	3.0
Perkins	2,146	2,094	52	2.4	2,196	2,142	54	2.5
Potter	1,293	1,269	24	1.9	1,349	1,304	45	3.3
Roberts	4,595	4,444	151	3.3	4,773	4,592	181	3.8
Sanborn	1,033	1,008	25	2.4	1,087	1,051	36	3.3
Shannon	2,272	2,138	134	5.9	2,508	2,351	157	6.3
Spink	3,321	3,213	108	3.3	3,616	3,507	109	3.0
Stanley	1,561	1,523	38	2.4	1,311	1,264	47	3.6
Sully	712	689	23	3.2	696	682	14	2.0
Todd	2,670	2,538	132	4.9	2,629	2,490	139	5.3
Tripp	3,182	3,116	66	2.1	3,147	3,046	101	3.2
Turner	3,907	3,793	114	2.9	4,081	3,958	123	3.0
Union	6,271	6,101	170	2.7	6,090	5,679	411	6.7
Walworth	2,713	2,657	56	2.1	2,818	2,737	81	2.9
Yankton	10,530	10,310	220	2.1	10,684	10,377	307	2.9
Ziebach	1,169	1,121	48	4.1	1,145	1,089	56	4.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates for the United States which were announced by the national government were 6.8 and 5.9. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

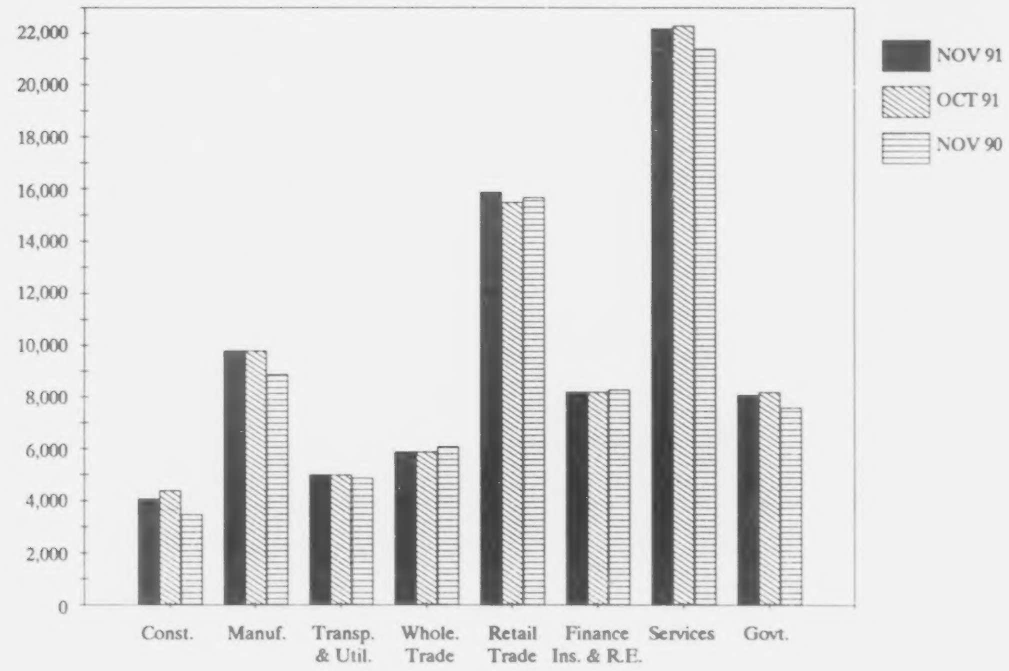
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	302,200	302,700	293,400	-.2	3.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	236,900	238,000	228,800	-.5	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	52,800	53,300	49,000	-.9	7.8
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,500	-3.7	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	13,200	13,900	12,300	-5.0	7.3
MANUFACTURING	37,000	36,700	34,200	.8	8.2
Durable Goods	21,300	21,100	19,600	.9	8.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	12,300	12,000	11,300	2.5	8.8
Nondurable Goods	15,700	15,600	14,600	.6	7.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	8,100	7,600	-1.2	5.3
Printing & Publishing	3,500	3,400	3,200	2.9	9.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	249,400	249,400	244,400	.0	2.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,000	13,900	13,700	.7	2.2
Transportation	8,500	8,400	8,400	1.2	1.2
Communication	3,200	3,300	3,000	-3.0	6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
TRADE	79,700	79,500	78,100	.3	2.0
Wholesale Trade	18,800	18,800	19,000	.0	-1.1
Durable Goods	8,500	8,600	8,700	-1.2	-2.3
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,200	10,300	1.0	.0
Retail Trade	60,900	60,700	59,100	.3	3.0
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,200	21,500	21,000	-1.4	1.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	12,200	11,700	11,400	4.3	7.0
Food Stores	9,000	9,000	8,700	.0	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,400	16,400	16,400	.0	.0
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,700	.0	.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,800	5,700	1.7	3.5
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,900	3,900	-2.6	-2.6
SERVICES	74,000	74,900	71,600	-1.2	3.4
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	8,900	9,700	8,800	-8.2	1.1
Personal and Business	9,200	9,300	8,200	-1.1	12.2
Medical and Health Services	28,500	28,400	27,300	.4	4.4
Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,800	.8	4.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals	15,100	15,100	14,600	.0	3.4
Educational Services	5,400	5,400	5,500	.0	-1.8
Social Services	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,700	8,600	.0	1.[illegible]
GOVERNMENT	65,300	64,700	64,600	.9	1.1
Federal	11,700	11,700	11,600	.0	.9
State	17,500	17,300	17,400	1.2	.6
State Education	8,700	8,500	8,700	2.4	.0
Local	36,100	35,700	35,600	1.1	1.4
Local Education	21,200	20,600	20,700	2.9	2.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

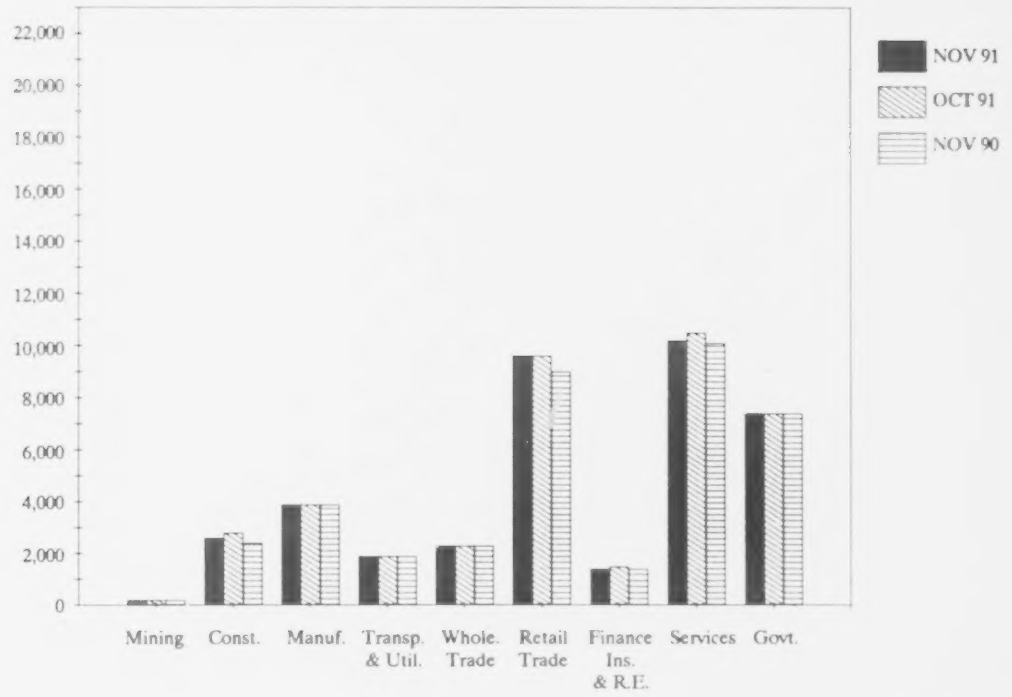


	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	79,300	79,400	76,400	-.1	3.8
GOODS PRODUCING	14,000	14,300	12,400	-2.1	12.9
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,100	4,400	3,500	-6.8	17.1
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,800	8,900	.0	10.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,300	65,100	64,000	.3	2.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,000	4,900	.0	2.0
TRADE	21,800	21,400	21,800	1.9	.0
Wholesale	5,900	5,900	6,100	.0	-3.3
Retail	15,900	15,500	15,700	2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,200	8,200	8,300	.0	-1.2
SERVICES	22,200	22,300	21,400	-.4	3.7
GOVERNMENT	8,100	8,200	7,600	-1.2	6.6

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	39,500	40,100	38,600	-1.5	2.3
GOODS PRODUCING	6,700	6,900	6,500	-2.9	3.1
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,800	2,400	-7.1	8.3
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,800	33,200	32,100	-1.2	2.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	11,900	11,900	11,300	.0	5.3
Wholesale	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Retail	9,600	9,600	9,000	.0	6.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,400	1,500	1,400	-6.7	.0
SERVICES	10,200	10,500	10,100	-2.9	1.0
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Total Private	196,200	197,400	190,600	33.2	33.3	32.5
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	43.7	45.0	42.5
Construction	10,600	11,400	9,900	39.8	43.1	39.3
Manufacturing	27,600	27,400	25,600	42.2	40.6	41.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,400	38.9	38.4	39.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69,900	69,700	68,500	29.8	30.3	29.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,400	12,400	35.0	34.7	34.3
Services	61,800	62,700	60,700	30.2	30.1	28.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Total Private	$274.90	$275.72	$260.00	$8.28	$8.28	$8.00
Mining	570.29	589.05	539.75	13.05	13.09	12.70
Construction	408.35	442.21	404.00	10.26	10.26	10.28
Manufacturing	371.78	360.12	351.78	8.81	8.87	8.58
Transportation & Public Utilities	445.79	437.76	427.83	11.46	11.40	10.97
Wholesale & Retail Trade	207.11	209.68	194.65	6.95	6.92	6.51
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	307.65	304.32	285.72	8.79	8.77	8.33
Services	237.07	235.98	224.43	7.85	7.84	7.82

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	6,900	6,900	6,100	45.5	41.8	44.5
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,000	40.1	40.9	37.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$407.68	$376.20	$403.62	$8.96	$9.00	$9.07
Rapid City MSA	384.56	388.55	340.58	9.59	9.50	9.18

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990
Sex, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
Male	1,447	630	863
Female	750	637	576
Race, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
White	1,974	1,117	1,283
Nonwhite	223	150	156
Age, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
Under 45	1,519	867	1,063
Over 45	678	400	376
[2]Industry, Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
Mining	37	14	33
Construction	519	136	263
Manufacturing	409	287	338
Transportation & Public Utilities	101	64	64
Trade	493	323	309
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53	42	41
Services	452	320	312
Government	133	81	79
[2]Occupation	2,197	1,267	1,439
Professional & Managerial	322	282	238
Clerical and Sales	353	316	256
Services	327	193	210
Processing	52	28	78
Machine Trade	134	66	68
Benchwork	140	97	100
Structural Work	597	173	315
Other	272	112	174
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,197	1,267	1,439
1-2 Weeks	494	252	330
3-4 Weeks	354	168	244
5-14 Weeks	772	535	567
15 Weeks & Over	577	312	298

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	2,335	1,592	1,813	46.7	28.8
B. Weeks Compensated	8,256	6,615	6,287	24.8	31.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$766,720	$563,825	$616,626	36.0	24.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$48,549,343	$48,625,423	$47,382,493	-0.2	2.5
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	5,268	7,708	6,782	-31.7	-22.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,865	5,533	4,575	-48.2	-37.4
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,809	11,917	10,455	-26.1	-15.7

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

From the division of Labor & Management

Have you ever suffered a back injury? The vast majority of back injuries are caused by improper lifting. A back injury can result in any thing from minor pain due to sore muscles to something that is severely disabling. Most back injuries can be prevented by utilization of proper lifting techniques. The following tips might be helpful:

1. **Look at the load. Can you lift it by yourself, or do you need help? If you need help, you should ask for it.**
2. **Look at your area. Is it free from obstacles and debris that could cause you to trip while carrying the load.**
3. **Grasp the load properly. It should be held close to your body. Any bending should be done by your knees, and not your back. This will result in the load being lifted by your legs, instead of your back.**
4. **Keep your balance. Use your leg muscles. Leg muscles are much stronger than back muscles.**
5. **Do you have to change directions? If so, use your feet, and do not twist your body.**
6. **Use team work. If you are going to have help lifting, agree in advance as to how the load is to be lifted. Be sure the route to be used is clear of obstacles and debris. Work as a team and not separately. If you must release the load, or get a firmer grip, be sure that your partner knows.**

Prevention requires prior planning. Safety is no accident.

Safety on the job begins with you!

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Nov. 1991	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	137.8	137.4	133.8	0.3	3.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.8	108.2	108.3	-0.4	-0.5
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$153,109	$152,687	$152,538	0.3	0.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,066	1,089	1,130	-2.1	-5.7
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	7.58	8.00	10.00	-5.3	-24.2

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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Nonfarm employment in 1991: modest increase not so bad

Nonfarm employment increased a modest 2.8 percent from 1990 to 1991, up 8,000 jobs to a level of 296,700. That growth rate is lower than the 4.6 percent increase from 1989 to 1990, and in fact, lower than the increases the state has seen the last three years. But it is still good compared to the nation's slight decline in nonfarm employment over the year and is also higher for the most part than the increases noted in the early to mid 1980s.

Services leads the pack again

The services industry, which has been on a steady growth trend since 1980, added the most nonfarm workers to payrolls during 1991. This growth was found mainly in the hotels/motels and amusement division and the medical and health services division. In the hotels/motels and amusement division, increases were divided evenly among the two portions. Increases occurred as several new hotels/motels were opened, and others expanded, adding "guest-luring" attractions such as swimming pools, saunas and gambling. In both cases, much of the increases were found in the Black Hills area.

Firms which own or service video lottery gambling machines fall into the amusement division of the service industry. Employment of additional workers hired to service those machines accounted for most of the growth in that division. Although of short-term duration, the filming of a motion picture in the Kadoka area during 1991 also upped employment levels enough to impact annual averages.

Medical and health services continued on an upward trend. Much of this industry's growth is a result of competition among hospitals, with those in the larger cities expanding to regional care centers to keep patients from going to even larger facilities, and smaller areas trying hard to keep a hospital and doctor in the area.

Another reason for employment increases in health services is that the demand for rehabilitative services has intensified as the number of elderly people increases and medical advances enable people with conditions which were at one time fatal to survive. The increasing number of elderly has also continued to increase employment levels in nursing homes, home health care services, etc. Actually, all areas of the health services industry showed employment increases from 1990 to 1991, including doctors' offices and clinics (some of which were new satellite clinics built for the convenience of rural South Dakotans), dentists' offices, chiropractors, optometrists, medical and dental laboratories, and such miscellaneous health services as kidney dialysis and alcohol/drug treatment.

Business services stabilizing?

Employment in business services remained stable from 1990 to 1991, whereas this industry has noted growth the past few years. Decreases in advertising agencies, temporary help supply agencies and miscellaneous business service firms offset increases in collection agencies, equipment rental businesses and computer programming services--resulting in the overall stable employment this industry.

The other divisions of the services industry which contributed to growth were membership organizations (up 400) and social services (up 300). The types of membership organizations showing the most growth were bars and restaurants, owned and operated for members of the organization only, and fraternal lodges (the Elks, for example). The majority of the increase in social services was found in child day care services, job training and vocational rehabilitation services.

Retail trade does another encore

As has been the case most years since 1980, the retail trade industry added the second largest number of wage and salaried workers during 1991, up 2,200 from 1990. The big gainers were general merchandise stores, food stores and eating and drinking places. Stores of a major discount chain which were opened or increased workforces in several of the state's larger cities in 1991 upped retail trade employment levels greatly. Those new businesses accounted for almost all of the growth in this sector. Their competitors experienced declines, or just minimal increases, some even after remodeling, expanding and getting "face lifts" in store layout and design, types and brands of merchandise stocked, etc.

Although many national retailers reported much lower than normal Christmas sales, a lackluster year's end in retail employment levels wasn't the case in South Dakota. In fact, employment in both the retail trade industry, and the general merchandise/apparel division specifically, increased more from October to December this year than has been the case many years since 1980.

Although restaurant employment increased during 1991 as the popularity of eating out continued among a busy society, drinking places accounted for a much larger share of the growth. Video gambling's "promise of profit" has been a drawing card for bar ownership in South Dakota, where businesses must have an on-sale liquor license to have video gambling machines in their establishments--thus placing them in the drinking establishment industry. More people are in the business and are hiring additional workers. In fact, the video gambling phenomena has sort of turned around this industry, which noted employment declines throughout much of the 80s.

The food store division also continued to flourish during 1991, with some new stores and numerous expansions either through moves to new locations or remodeling. "Bigger is better and so is service" seems to be the motto of this industry, with stores which hadn't already done so adding convenient services like video rentals, flower shops, delis, etc. In many cases, those food stores which already had those areas in their stores made expansions in the services offered to customers to keep a competitive edge during 1991 (for example, giving free popcorn to movie renters, having a professional florist on duty during popular shopping hours, etc.)

Growth also occurred in operations which make direct sales door to door or from trucks and in stores which sell such miscellaneous products as used merchandise, jewelry and sporting goods.

Employment was up 900 over 1990 levels in the manufacturing industry, reaching a level of 35,300. This industry has seen fairly steady increases since the mid-80s, a result of strong state and local economic development efforts and a favorable business climate. Not only were new businesses added, but numerous expansions were made. Jobs were added in computer manufacturing, printing and publishing, food and kindred product manufacturing, and miscellaneous manufacturing businesses.

Wholesale not up a whole bunch

The wholesale trade industry had modest growth in 1991, adding 400 jobs. Modest growth has been quite characteristic of this industry since 1987, before which it had been plagued by annual decreases often since 1980. The small growth in 1991 can be tied to an especially good year for farm income in 1990, which gave farmers and ranchers the cash flow to make needed repairs and upgrades to their operations which they had been putting off. The sale of farm/garden machinery and equipment, fertilizer, farm supplies, etc., to farmers is categorized in the wholesale trade industry.

The transportation, communication and utilities industry noted growth of 400 from 1990 to 1991.

Actually, this growth occurred almost completely in the transportation division, with the other two divisions remaining stable. Increases in long-distance trucking and courier services are what kept transportation employment moving along in 1991.

Few here, few there add up

Government employment also increased 400 from 1990 to 1991. The federal government decrease was a direct result of higher than normal levels in 1990 for conducting the Census. State education captured most of the job growth in state government. It appears there were more work study students and student laborers than one year ago. Local government employment in 1991 was 500 higher than a year earlier. This job growth was split fairly equally between the education and non-education sectors. In both cases, the growth seems to be the result of an extra employee here and an extra employee there, rather than a big increase in any particular area.

An annual employment increase of 300 was found in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. The non-depository division remained fairly stable after enjoying healthy growth since 1983 in the area of short-term business credit institutions. The other areas showing growth were operators of apartment buildings and real estate agents and managers. Demand for living quarters has increased as the "lure of a job" has attracted people to urban areas, with an influx of people causing housing shortages in some areas.

Construction builds on 1990 highs

Employment in the state's construction industry increased a slight 200 over the year. This growth is more like this industry's limited annual growth (or even declines some years) since 1980 than were its robust employment increases of 800 and 1,400, respectively, in 1989 and 1990. In light of the outstanding growth in 1989 and 1990 (due largely to the building and special trades construction projects involved with the new chain of department stores mentioned above), any growth at all, or even stability, would be a good economic sign. The growth that occurred in 1991 was distributed quite evenly throughout the building construction, heavy construction and special trades construction divisions.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salaried Employment
1990 and 1991

	1991	1990	Actual Change	Percent Change
Total Nonfarm	296,700	288,700	8,000	2.8%
Goods Producing	49,800	48,600	1,200	2.5%
Mining	2,600	2,600	0	0.0%
Construction	11,900	11,700	200	1.7%
Manufacturing	35,300	34,400	900	2.6%
Service Produceding	246,900	240,100	6,800	2.8%
Transportation & Utilities	13,700	13,300	400	3.0%
Wholesale Trade	19,100	18,700	400	2.1%
Retail Trade	59,700	57,500	2,200	3.8%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,600	16,300	300	1.8%
Services	74,800	71,700	3,100	4.3%
Government	63,100	62,700	400	0.6%

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Department of Labor

Labor Force

	December 1991[1]				December 1990			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,108,000	116,549,000	8,559,000	6.8[3]	124,630,000	117,287,000	7,343,000	5.9[3]
South Dakota	362,800	351,500	11,300	3.1	355,500	344,200	11,300	3.2
Sioux Falls MSA	79,345	77,399	1,946	2.5	76,591	74,311	2,280	3.0
Rapid City MSA	41,359	39,940	1,419	3.4	39,678	38,513	1,165	2.9
Aurora	1,361	1,337	24	1.8	1,448	1,408	40	2.8
Beadle	8,303	8,048	255	3.1	8,928	8,698	230	2.6
Bennett	1,546	1,492	54	3.5	1,482	1,450	32	2.2
Bon Homme	3,420	3,345	75	2.2	3,339	3,276	63	1.9
Brookings	15,882	15,145	737	4.6	15,164	14,591	573	3.8
Brown	19,513	18,929	584	3.0	19,987	19,352	635	3.2
Brule	2,474	2,449	25	1.0	2,702	2,663	39	1.4
Buffalo	374	362	12	3.2	415	392	23	5.5
Butte	3,346	3,227	119	3.6	3,434	3,296	138	4.0
Campbell	984	947	37	3.8	1,077	1,027	50	4.6
Charles Mix	3,745	3,652	93	2.5	3,689	3,612	77	2.1
Clark	1,703	1,630	73	4.3	1,781	1,710	71	4.0
Clay	7,097	6,868	229	3.2	7,130	6,894	236	3.3
Codington	12,362	12,014	348	2.8	12,599	11,994	605	4.8
Corson	1,261	1,165	96	7.6	1,518	1,378	140	9.2
Custer	3,570	3,420	150	4.2	3,502	3,311	191	5.5
Davison	9,317	9,080	237	2.5	9,252	9,055	197	2.1
Day	3,131	3,009	122	3.9	3,058	2,936	122	4.0
Deuel	2,080	2,002	78	3.8	2,126	2,055	71	3.3
Dewey	1,910	1,781	129	6.8	1,921	1,819	102	5.3
Douglas	1,549	1,507	42	2.7	1,540	1,516	24	1.6
Edmunds	1,841	1,795	46	2.5	1,885	1,832	53	2.8
Fall River	2,930	2,837	93	3.2	3,097	2,979	118	3.8
Faulk	1,072	1,057	15	1.4	1,087	1,079	8	.7
Grant	4,097	3,929	168	4.1	3,965	3,843	122	3.1
Gregory	2,205	2,145	60	2.7	2,282	2,205	77	3.4
Haakon	1,068	1,049	19	1.8	1,127	1,117	10	.9
Hamlin	2,329	2,247	82	3.5	2,395	2,335	60	2.5
Hand	1,834	1,787	47	2.6	1,759	1,706	53	3.0
Hanson	1,259	1,230	29	2.3	1,323	1,290	33	2.5
Harding	692	664	28	4.0	781	761	20	2.6
Hughes	8,499	8,319	180	2.1	8,363	8,195	168	2.0
Hutchinson	4,126	3,993	133	3.2	3,892	3,800	92	2.4

Labor Force

	December 1991[1]				December 1990			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hyde	788	781	7	.9	791	770	21	2.7
Jackson	1,592	1,520	72	4.5	1,557	1,509	48	3.1
Jerauld	1,090	1,071	19	1.7	1,059	1,037	22	2.1
Jones	607	571	36	5.9	594	557	37	6.2
Kingsbury	2,632	2,565	67	2.5	2,585	2,508	77	3.0
Lake	5,140	4,932	208	4.0	5,022	4,751	271	5.4
Lawrence	13,828	13,281	547	4.0	13,204	12,654	550	4.2
Lincoln	7,514	7,283	231	3.1	7,070	6,857	213	3.0
Lyman	1,452	1,390	62	4.3	1,424	1,352	72	5.1
McCook	2,719	2,651	68	2.5	2,655	2,583	72	2.7
McPherson	1,419	1,365	54	3.8	1,421	1,395	26	1.8
Marshall	2,115	2,064	51	2.4	2,092	2,034	58	2.8
Meade	11,273	10,907	366	3.2	9,486	9,187	299	3.2
Mellette	767	737	30	3.9	847	816	31	3.7
Miner	1,520	1,478	42	2.8	1,463	1,437	26	1.8
Minnehaha	79,345	77,399	1,946	2.5	76,591	74,311	2,280	3.0
Moody	3,442	3,313	129	3.7	2,972	2,881	91	3.1
Pennington	41,359	39,940	1,419	3.4	39,678	38,513	1,165	2.9
Perkins	2,122	2,085	37	1.7	2,194	2,127	67	3.1
Potter	1,278	1,252	26	2.0	1,334	1,306	28	2.1
Roberts	4,603	4,410	193	4.2	4,406	4,248	158	3.6
Sanborn	1,034	1,001	33	3.2	1,059	1,035	24	2.3
Shannon	2,296	2,167	129	5.6	2,412	2,318	94	3.9
Spink	3,268	3,190	78	2.4	3,473	3,403	70	2.0
Stanley	1,586	1,521	65	4.1	1,264	1,237	27	2.1
Sully	730	695	35	4.8	685	671	14	2.0
Todd	2,665	2,543	122	4.6	2,477	2,391	86	3.5
Tripp	3,188	3,106	82	2.6	3,108	3,004	104	3.3
Turner	3,774	3,705	69	1.8	4,126	4,009	117	2.8
Union	6,286	6,057	229	3.6	5,940	5,653	287	4.8
Walworth	2,746	2,635	111	4.0	2,875	2,748	127	4.4
Yankton	10,575	10,303	272	2.6	10,483	10,276	207	2.0
Ziebach	1,139	1,114	25	2.2	1,123	1,095	28	2.5

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally-adjusted rates for the United States which were announced by the national government were 7.1 and 6.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

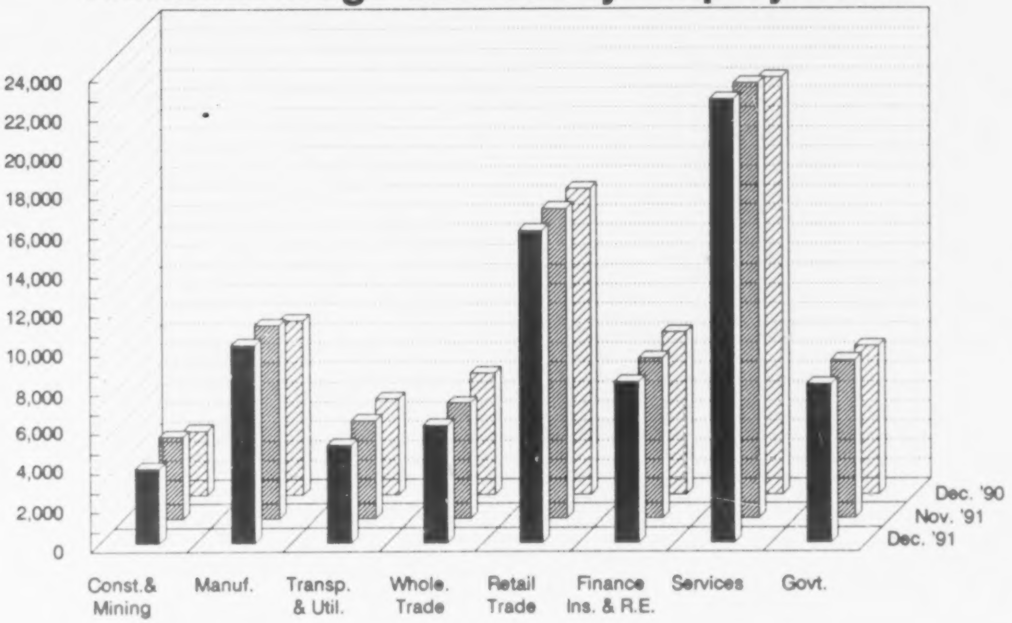
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**301,700**	**302,900**	**291,600**	**-.4**	**3.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	51,200	52,600	47,300	-2.7	8.2
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
Construction	11,800	13,200	10,800	-10.6	9.3
Manufacturing	36,800	36,800	34,000	.0	8.2
Durable Goods	21,000	21,200	19,400	-.9	8.2
Nondurable Goods	15,800	15,600	14,600	1.3	8.2
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	8,000	7,600	.0	5.3
Printing & Publishing	3,500	3,500	3,200	.0	9.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	250,500	250,300	244,300	.1	2.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	14,000	14,000	13,800	.0	1.4
Transportation	8,600	8,500	8,500	1.2	1.2
Communication	3,100	3,200	3,100	-3.1	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	18,800	18,900	18,900	-.5	-.5
Durable Goods	8,500	8,600	8,800	-1.2	-3.4
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,300	10,100	.0	2.0
Retail Trade	61,700	61,200	59,200	.8	4.2
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,300	21,200	21,000	.5	1.4
General Merchandise/Apparel	12,500	12,300	11,400	1.6	9.6
Food Stores	9,200	9,100	8,700	1.1	5.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,500	16,500	16,400	.0	.6
Finance	11,000	10,900	10,700	.9	2.8
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,800	3,900	2.6	.0
Services	74,100	74,300	71,400	-.3	3.8
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,000	9,200	8,700	-2.2	3.4
Personal and Business	9,200	9,200	8,200	.0	12.2
Medical and Health Services	28,600	28,500	27,400	.4	4.4
Hospitals	13,400	13,400	12,800	.0	4.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,200	15,100	14,600	.7	4.1
Educational Services	5,400	5,400	5,600	.0	-3.6
Social Services	5,700	5,800	5,500	-1.7	3.6
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,800	8,600	.0	2.3
Government	65,400	65,400	64,600	.0	1.2
Federal	11,800	11,700	11,600	.9	1.7
State	17,500	17,500	17,400	.0	.6
State Education	8,700	8,700	8,800	.0	-1.1
Local	36,100	36,200	35,600	-.3	1.4
Local Education	21,000	21,200	20,800	-.9	1.0

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

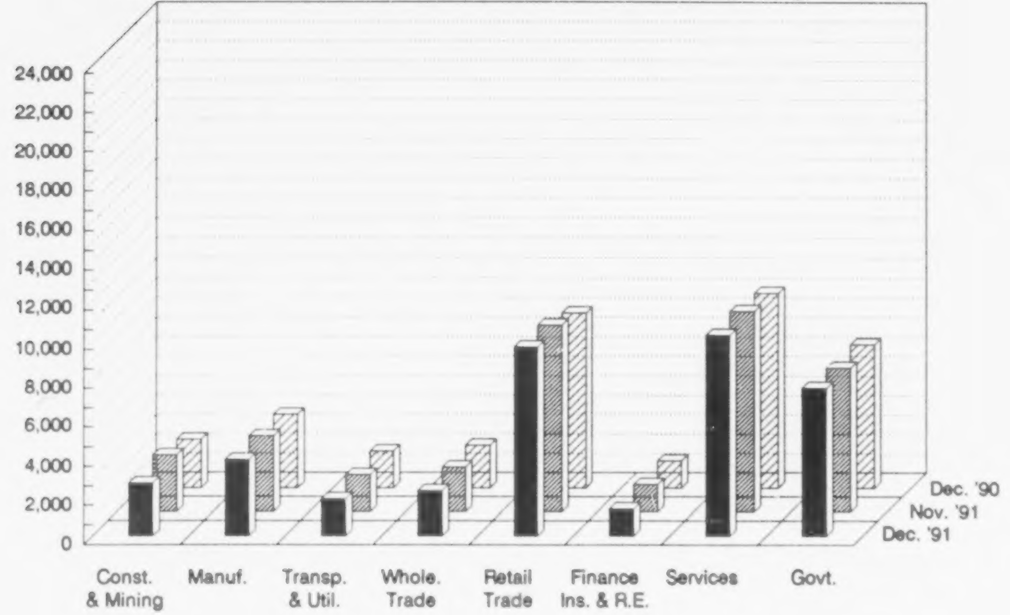


	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**79,700**	**79,300**	**76,100**	**.5**	**4.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	13,900	14,100	12,200	-1.4	13.9
*Construction & Mining	3,800	4,200	3,300	-9.5	15.2
Manufacturing	10,100	9,900	8,900	2.0	13.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,800	65,200	63,900	.9	3.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	4,900	.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	6,000	5,900	6,200	1.7	-3.2
Retail Trade	15,900	15,800	15,600	.6	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,200	8,200	8,300	.0	-1.2
Services	22,600	22,200	21,300	1.8	6.1
Government	8,100	8,100	7,600	.0	6.6

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**39,800**	**39,700**	**38,200**	**.3**	**4.2**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,600	6,800	6,300	-2.9	4.8
*Construction & Mining	2,700	2,900	2,500	-6.9	8.0
Manufacturing	3,900	3,900	3,800	.0	2.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	33,200	32,900	31,900	.9	4.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,200	.0	4.5
Retail Trade	9,700	9,600	9,000	1.0	7.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,400	1,400	1,400	.0	.0
Services	10,300	10,300	10,000	.0	3.0
Government	7,600	7,400	7,400	2.7	2.7

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990
South Dakota						
Total Private	196,100	197,000	189,200	33.3	33.1	33.2
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	43.0	43.5	42.2
Construction	9,400	10,600	8,500	38.8	39.4	38.3
Manufacturing	26,900	27,500	25,400	42.8	42.2	41.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,700	11,700	11,600	39.7	38.9	39.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	70,900	70,200	68,700	30.0	29.8	31.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,500	12,500	12,400	36.8	35.3	35.8
Services	62,500	62,300	60,500	30.0	29.8	29.7
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,200	7,000	6,100	44.7	45.3	44.1
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,000	3,000	3,000	40.3	40.1	38.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990
South Dakota						
Total Private	$274.06	$273.74	$266.60	$8.23	$8.27	$8.03
Mining	568.46	568.55	539.32	13.22	13.07	12.78
Construction	411.67	406.21	401.77	10.61	10.31	10.49
Manufacturing	371.08	369.67	356.70	8.67	8.76	8.70
Transportation & Public Utilities	449.40	443.85	429.55	11.32	11.41	10.93
Wholesale & Retail Trade	204.00	206.81	203.05	6.80	6.94	6.55
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	342.24	310.29	302.15	9.30	8.79	8.44
Services	234.90	234.23	234.63	7.83	7.86	7.90
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$408.11	$406.79	$396.90	$9.13	$8.98	$9.00
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$408.24	$384.96	$357.89	$10.13	$9.60	$9.32

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

■ Production workers in South Dakota's mining industry worked more hours per week, on the average, than production workers in other industries in December 1991.

■ The state's two MSAs accounted for about 38 percent of the state's manufacturing production workers in December 1991.

■ The number of production workers in South Dakota in December 1991 was up 6,900 from one year ago.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990
Total	2,777	2,197	2,375
Male	1,920	1,447	1,615
Female	857	750	760
White	2,517	1,974	2,181
Nonwhite	260	223	194
Under 45	1,957	1,519	1,736
Over 45	820	678	639
By Industry[2]			
Mining	67	37	77
Construction	769	519	696
Manufacturing	469	409	540
Transportation & Public Utilities	128	101	79
Trade	576	493	419
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65	53	49
Services	531	452	414
Government	172	133	101
By Occupation[2]			
Professional & Managerial	365	322	293
Clerical and Sales	391	353	332
Services	431	327	272
Processing	68	52	121
Machine Trade	142	134	89
Benchwork	146	140	157
Structural Work	821	597	746
Other	413	272	365
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	616	494	560
3-4 Weeks	404	354	428
5-14 Weeks	1,143	772	950
15 Weeks & Over	614	577	437

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

				% Change From	
	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	2,857	2,335	2,787	22.4	2.5
B. Weeks Compensated	11,465	8,256	9,149	38.9	25.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,058,819	$766,720	$821,678	38.1	28.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$48,567,633	$48,549,343	$47,674,623	0.0	1.9
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	5,118	5,268	5,329	-2.8	-4.0
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,326	2,865	3,575	16.1	-7.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,470	8,809	8,366	-3.8	1.2

Haste makes waste and sometimes causes accidents too

The roofing crew had put in a long day. They were very close to completing the job. The completion date was in two days. If the job was not completed by then, the company would be assessed monetary penalties for late completion under the contract. The only thing left to do was apply the gravel. It would take a couple of hours.

The foreman decided they should finish the job, although it was getting late and the crew was tired. There was no telling if the weather would continue to be good the next day. Besides, the crew was from out of town, and if they finished that day, they could return home, and save an extra day's lodging expense.

They began hoisting the heavy buckets of gravel with the motorized pulley. The crew was working hard and fast in their attempt to finish the job the same day. The person operating the pulley was not looking ahead of the lowering bucket. The person shoveling gravel was trying to fill the bucket on the ground as fast as possible. Without thinking, he moved to the side of the gravel pile where the lowering cast iron bucket was to land. Instead of landing on the ground, it landed on his head.

The injured worker was taken to the emergency room. The crew supervisor shut down work for the remainder of the day. Instead of gaining time, the crew lost time.

Vigilance toward safety would have prevented this accident. It could have prevented an injury. It would have saved time for the crew. It would have allowed timely completion of the job.

Safety is no accident.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Labor Market Information Center
South Dakota Department of Labor
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57402-4730
(605) 622-2314

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Dec. 1991	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1990	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	137.9	137.8	133.8	0.1	3.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.8	108.0	107.2	-0.2	0.6
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$151,153	$151,731	$150,149	-0.4	0.7
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,103	1,075	971	2.6	13.6
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	7.21	7.58	10.00	-4.9	-27.9

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

- South Dakota's unemployment rate was 3.1 percent in December 1991, down slightly from the rate of 3.2 percent one year ago.

- 1991 annual average nonfarm wage and salary employment levels are now available . . . see table on page 3.

- The rate of increase in inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, was down to 3.1 percent from December 1990 to December 1991, compared to a previous December to December increase of 6.1 percent.

S7355.1

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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Population and employment data are useful economic indicators

Nonfarm employment and population data are two indicators of the economic vitality of a community, county or state. In this article we will examine growth or decline of nonfarm employment and population to see which South Dakota county economies have stabilized, declined or grown from 1980 to 1990.

Nonfarm employment is based on place of work and depicts where jobs are located (such as in what county); thus, it is a count of the number of jobs within a county and not necessarily the number of people.

According to 1990 Bureau of Census population estimates, South Dakota's population increased 1.3 percent statewide from 1980 to 1990. South Dakota's nonfarm employment increased by 21.3 percent from 1980 to 1990. This indicates that the state's population held relatively stable while nonfarm employment grew more rapidly from 1980 to 1990.

Economic growth tends to perpetuate itself if it is accompanied by an increase in population. Thirteen South Dakota counties were evidence of this as they experienced economic growth from 1980 to 1990. Both nonfarm employment and population increased in these counties.

Two of these 13 counties were South Dakota's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, which are Pennington and Minnehaha counties. Population increased from 1980 to 1990 as people migrated to these areas for employment opportunities. Nonfarm employment grew in both counties, increasing by 31 percent in Pennington County and 38 percent in Minnehaha County. Much of the nonfarm employment growth occurred because of the "snowball effect" as one company began to grow, another would expand or move into the area also.

Because of the economic growth in Pennington and Minnehaha two other South Dakota counties benefited; Lincoln and Meade. Because of their proximity to South Dakota's Metropolitan Statistical Areas, people migrated to these counties as well. As these counties began to grow, the need for more services and retail establishments increased, thus, nonfarm employment increased.

The rest of the thirteen counties that increased in nonfarm employment and population did so as people migrated to them because of employment opportunities. Lawrence County especially saw significant nonfarm employment and population growth from 1980 to 1990 because of its newfound gambling business.

Only one South Dakota county (Dewey), experienced an increase in population but a decrease in nonfarm employment. One reason for the increased population in this county was because there were over three times as many births as deaths from 1980 to 1990, 1,610 and 469, respectively. The low number of deaths in this county can be attributed to the fact that 40.2 percent of Dewey County's population was below 18 years of age and only 8.3 percent of its population was 65 years of age or older. In fact, the median age of residents in Dewey County was 25.8 years of age, which was well below the statewide average of 32.5.

Nonfarm employment in Dewey County, on the other hand, decreased from 1980 to 1990. This can be partially attributed to the fact that because Dewey County had a young population, there were fewer people in the work force, thus, new businesses were not as willing to enter this area and current businesses were not as willing to expand.

Thirty-six South Dakota counties experienced nonfarm employment growth, while the population of these counties declined from 1980 to 1990. During the decade, births in these counties decreased by nearly 30 percent. The decrease in births, which also decreased the population in these counties, occurred because most of these counties had a higher median age than the statewide average. Thus, many residents already had all the children they would have.

In addition to the decreasing number of births, the population in these counties decreased as they lost younger residents who migrated to other locations to find a wider range of employment opportunities.

However, even though the population in these counties decreased, nonfarm employment increased. The increase in nonfarm employment in these counties occurred for a number of reasons, such as the fact that because fewer children were being born more people (especially women) entered the work force. As more people entered the work force more goods and services were needed, thus, more new businesses opened and current businesses expanded.

In addition, because of improved road conditions and generally lower gasoline prices throughout the state over the last half of the decade some of these counties saw increased nonfarm employment because people became more willing to travel from adjacent counties to these counties for employment. Also, some residents who had not been dual jobholders before, may have held more than one job.

Remember, nonfarm employment is a count of the number of jobs in the county; therefore, a person holding two jobs will be counted twice as long as both jobs are within the same county. For example: a person who works at a department store in the morning and a fast food restaurant in the afternoon is counted twice.

Sixteen counties in South Dakota faced both decreased nonfarm employment and population from 1980 to 1990. With the exception of Buffalo, Hand and Shannon counties the rest of these counties had a higher median age than statewide South Dakota. In addition, nearly all of these counties had a greater percent of their population above the age of 65 than the statewide average. Also, many young people who graduated from high school left these counties to find employment in more populated areas. The combination of these factors led to the decreased population in these counties from 1980 to 1990.

The nonfarm employment in these counties also decreased from 1980 to 1990. This decrease occurred because the demand for services and retail establishments declined as the population decreased as well as grew older. In addition, those who once worked in the county may have traveled to adjacent counties where nonfarm employment had increased.

Population and nonfarm employment both play an integral role in the success of a county's economy. In the best case scenario, both population and nonfarm employment will prosper and the county (and the state as a whole) will flourish. If either nonfarm employment or population decrease, a county may still remain relatively stable depending on the success of the adjacent counties. If both nonfarm employment and population decrease, a county faces tough economic times and will have to work hard to improve both conditions before it can once again begin to flourish.

Numeric Change from 1980 to 1990 in Nonfarm Employment and Population

County	Employment Change	Population Change	Median Age
Statewide	**50,700**	**9,231**	**32.5**
Aurora	52	-493	38.6
Beadle	37	-942	35.5
Bennett	272	162	29.2
Bon Homme	38	-970	37.6
Brookings	2,576	875	26.3
Brown	1,337	-1,382	33.0
Brule	257	240	32.6
Buffalo	-41	-36	22.1
Butte	-152	-458	34.4
Campbell	92	-278	39.2
Charles Mix	66	-549	33.9
Clark	51	-491	38.8
Clay	982	-503	24.0
Codington	2,704	1,843	32.9
Corson	19	-1,001	27.9
Custer	449	179	36.7
Davison	1,097	-317	33.6
Day	-80	-1,155	38.7
Deuel	156	-767	38.9
Dewey	-270	157	25.8
Douglas	35	-435	36.8
Edmunds	-126	-803	40.1
Fall River	-264	-1,086	40.9
Faulk	-76	-583	39.5
Grant	313	-641	34.9
Gregory	5	-656	38.1
Haakon	-11	-170	31.9
Hamlin	275	-287	37.7
Hand	-116	-676	38.1
Hanson	67	-421	34.6
Harding	37	-31	32.2
Hughes	842	597	33.3
Hutchinson	257	-1,088	41.7
Hyde	34	-373	39.4
Jackson	269	-626	30.0
Jerauld	-9	-504	40.4
Jones	7	-139	36.4
Kingsbury	-74	-754	39.7
Lake	618	-174	33.8
Lawrence	3,354	2,316	32.4
Lincoln	670	1,485	33.2
Lyman	13	-226	31.4
McCook	110	-756	38.3
McPherson	-132	-799	47.0
Marshall	37	-560	38.9
Meade	793	1,161	29.8
Mellette	76	-112	30.3
Miner	235	-467	38.9
Minnehaha	20,900	14,374	31.4
Moody	382	-185	34.1
Pennington	9,108	10,982	30.1
Perkins	21	-768	38.6
Potter	-84	-484	38.9
Roberts	187	-997	35.5
Sanborn	-6	-380	36.0
Shannon	-142	-1,421	20.5
Spink	-170	-1,220	36.2
Stanley	46	-80	32.6
Sully	-64	-401	35.6
Todd	280	1,024	21.0
Tripp	154	-344	34.5
Turner	71	-679	39.0
Union	836	-749	35.0
Walworth	18	-924	39.7
Yankton	1,274	300	33.5
Ziebach	96	-88	24.5

Notice: *Labor Bulletin* Change

On pages 4 and 5 of this publication we publish labor force data for the nation, statewide South Dakota and on a county-level basis. This table will now contain both seasonally-adjusted and nonseasonally-adjusted information for both the nation and statewide South Dakota. The county data on pages 4 and 5 will not be seasonally adjusted.

By seasonally adjusting the statewide labor force data, we will be able to provide labor market information that will take into account the sharp fluctuations that occur due to changes in weather, reduced or expanded productions due to harvests and major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. Because the abovementioned are seasonal events which generally follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month.

Seasonally-adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based. This is because they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but are also affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself.

If you have any questions regarding seasonal adjustment please feel free to contact the Labor Market Information Center at the South Dakota Department of Labor by calling (605) 622-2314.

Labor Force

	January 1992[1]				January 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	**125,072,000**	**115,122,000**	**9,949,000**	**8.0**	**123,585,000**	**114,990,000**	**8,595,000**	**7.0**
(seasonally adjusted)	126,046,000	117,117,000	8,929,000	7.1	124,740,000	116,977,000	7,763,000	6.2
South Dakota	**358,100**	**344,900**	**13,200**	**3.7**	**347,800**	**334,300**	**13,600**	**3.9**
(seasonally adjusted)	368,200	356,700	11,500	3.1	357,800	346,000	11,800	3.3
Sioux Falls MSA	79,350	77,127	2,223	2.8	75,729	73,314	2,415	3.2
Rapid City MSA	40,581	39,034	1,547	3.8	38,838	37,172	1,666	4.3
Aurora	1,317	1,293	24	1.8	1,335	1,320	15	1.1
Beadle	8,150	7,904	246	3.0	8,440	8,119	321	3.8
Bennett	1,508	1,464	44	2.9	1,444	1,413	31	2.1
Bon Homme	3,405	3,334	71	2.1	3,368	3,283	85	2.5
Brookings	15,368	14,793	575	3.7	14,626	13,979	647	4.4
Brown	19,476	18,662	814	4.2	19,137	18,365	772	4.0
Brule	2,378	2,323	55	2.3	2,526	2,412	114	4.5
Buffalo	369	351	18	4.9	381	356	25	6.6
Butte	3,265	3,092	173	5.3	3,221	3,082	139	4.3
Campbell	951	902	49	5.2	1,006	949	57	5.7
Charles Mix	3,680	3,561	119	3.2	3,528	3,414	114	3.2
Clark	1,673	1,591	82	4.9	1,723	1,654	69	4.0
Clay	7,314	6,973	341	4.7	7,020	6,749	271	3.9
Codington	12,274	11,614	660	5.4	11,929	11,415	514	4.3
Corson	1,188	1,068	120	10.1	1,353	1,179	174	12.9
Custer	3,299	3,188	111	3.4	3,311	3,152	159	4.8
Davison	9,155	8,880	275	3.0	9,106	8,815	291	3.2
Day	2,983	2,843	140	4.7	3,047	2,858	189	6.2
Deuel	2,022	1,928	94	4.6	2,056	1,965	91	4.4
Dewey	1,853	1,712	141	7.6	1,866	1,707	159	8.5
Douglas	1,506	1,480	26	1.7	1,604	1,519	85	5.3
Edmunds	1,820	1,767	53	2.9	1,874	1,805	69	3.7
Fall River	2,900	2,769	131	4.5	2,991	2,838	153	5.1
Faulk	1,064	1,035	29	2.7	1,087	1,054	33	3.0
Grant	4,069	3,859	210	5.2	3,984	3,807	177	4.4
Gregory	2,156	2,094	62	2.9	2,152	2,104	48	2.2
Haakon	1,070	1,040	30	2.8	1,141	1,101	40	3.5
Hamlin	2,297	2,160	137	6.0	2,224	2,125	99	4.5
Hand	1,783	1,745	38	2.1	1,795	1,744	51	2.8
Hanson	1,242	1,204	38	3.1	1,341	1,272	69	5.1
Harding	621	586	35	5.6	674	653	21	3.1

Labor Force

	January 1992[1]				January 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hughes	8,396	8,189	207	2.5	8,099	7,894	205	2.5
Hutchinson	4,020	3,917	103	2.6	3,948	3,747	201	5.1
Hyde	788	771	17	2.2	807	770	37	4.6
Jackson	1,496	1,463	33	2.2	1,476	1,418	58	3.9
Jerauld	1,077	1,030	47	4.4	1,081	1,047	34	3.1
Jones	564	532	32	5.7	574	528	46	8.0
Kingsbury	2,712	2,569	143	5.3	2,569	2,496	73	2.8
Lake	5,144	4,794	350	6.8	4,851	4,608	243	5.0
Lawrence	13,440	12,789	651	4.8	12,483	11,884	599	4.8
Lincoln	7,350	7,102	248	3.4	7,003	6,742	261	3.7
Lyman	1,364	1,317	47	3.4	1,346	1,288	58	4.3
McCook	2,745	2,629	116	4.2	2,693	2,593	100	3.7
McPherson	1,307	1,267	40	3.1	1,348	1,293	55	4.1
Marshall	2,122	2,060	62	2.9	2,107	2,013	94	4.5
Meade	10,892	10,419	473	4.3	9,864	9,494	370	3.8
Mellette	726	693	33	4.5	784	730	54	6.9
Miner	1,498	1,458	40	2.7	1,552	1,512	40	2.6
Minnehaha	79,350	77,127	2,223	2.8	75,729	73,314	2,415	3.2
Moody	3,336	3,196	140	4.2	3,130	3,031	99	3.2
Pennington	40,581	39,034	1,547	3.8	38,838	37,172	1,666	4.3
Perkins	2,042	1,977	65	3.2	2,123	2,045	78	3.7
Potter	1,266	1,222	44	3.5	1,308	1,253	55	4.2
Roberts	4,295	4,076	219	5.1	4,403	4,168	235	5.3
Sanborn	988	959	29	2.9	1,033	994	39	3.8
Shannon	2,274	2,085	189	8.3	2,177	2,053	124	5.7
Spink	3,217	3,127	90	2.8	3,289	3,177	112	3.4
Stanley	1,561	1,514	47	3.0	1,425	1,364	61	4.3
Sully	707	677	30	4.2	722	704	18	2.5
Todd	2,723	2,565	158	5.8	2,587	2,442	145	5.6
Tripp	3,076	2,977	99	3.2	3,073	2,970	103	3.4
Turner	3,700	3,580	120	3.2	4,001	3,845	156	3.9
Union	7,040	6,783	257	3.7	6,109	5,835	274	4.5
Walworth	2,623	2,564	59	2.2	2,706	2,598	108	4.0
Yankton	10,398	10,145	253	2.4	10,241	10,010	231	2.3
Ziebach	1,147	1,100	47	4.1	1,070	1,021	49	4.6

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

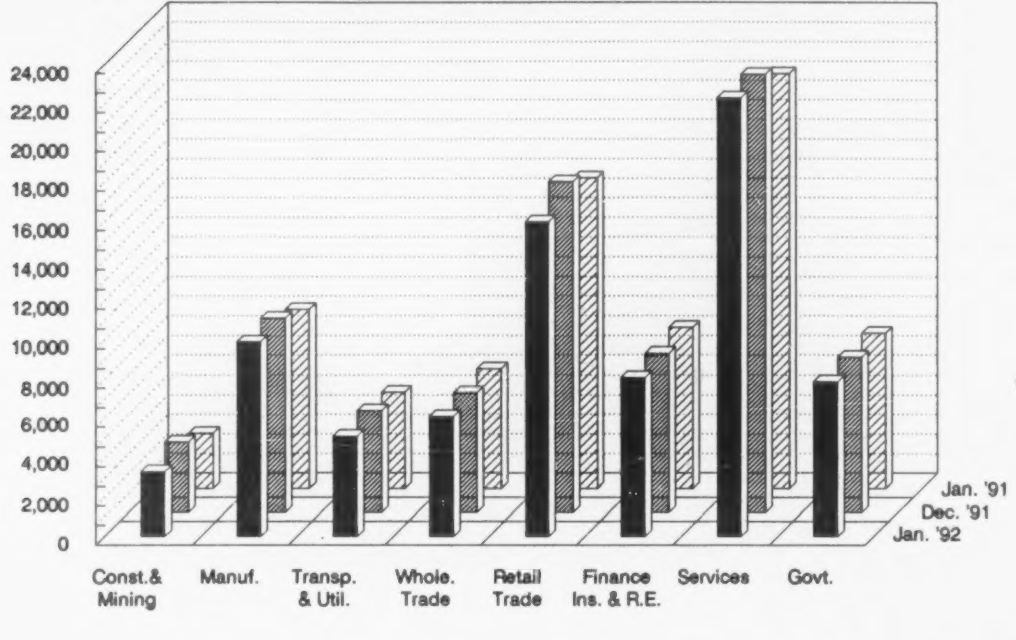
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

				% Change From	
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**295,100**	**301,100**	**284,400**	**-2.0**	**3.8**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,500	50,800	45,700	-4.5	6.1
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,400	.0	8.3
Construction	9,700	11,300	9,400	-14.2	3.2
Manufacturing	36,200	36,900	33,900	-1.9	6.8
Durable Goods	20,600	20,900	19,700	-1.4	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15,600	16,000	14,200	-2.5	9.9
Food & Kindred Products	8,300	8,600	7,600	-3.5	9.2
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,400	3,200	-2.9	3.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	246,600	250,300	238,700	-1.5	3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,900	14,100	13,400	-1.4	3.7
Transportation	8,700	8,800	8,200	-1.1	6.1
Communication	2,900	2,900	3,000	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,200	19,200	18,300	.0	4.9
Durable Goods	8,600	8,700	8,500	-1.1	1.2
Nondurable Goods	10,600	10,500	9,800	1.0	8.2
Retail Trade	58,500	60,700	56,900	-3.6	2.8
Eating and Drinking Establishments	20,700	20,900	19,700	-1.0	5.1
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,400	12,500	11,300	-8.8	.9
Food Stores	8,900	9,300	8,700	-4.3	2.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,700	16,700	16,300	.0	2.5
Finance	10,900	10,800	10,700	.9	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,500	.0	-4.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,800	3,800	-2.6	-2.6
Services	74,200	74,700	70,900	-.7	4.7
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,100	9,500	8,000	-4.2	13.8
Personal and Business	9,000	9,100	8,700	-1.1	3.4
Medical and Health Services	28,900	28,700	27,800	.7	4.0
Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,800	.8	4.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals1	15,500	15,400	15,000	.6	3.3
Educational Services	5,000	5,200	5,000	-3.8	.0
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Membership Organizations	9,200	9,200	9,000	.0	2.2
Government	64,100	64,900	62,900	-1.2	1.9
Federal	11,500	11,500	11,000	.0	4.5
State	17,200	17,500	16,800	-1.7	2.4
State Education	8,300	8,700	8,200	-4.6	1.2
Local	35,400	35,900	35,100	-1.4	.9
Local Education	20,600	20,800	20,600	-1.0	.0

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

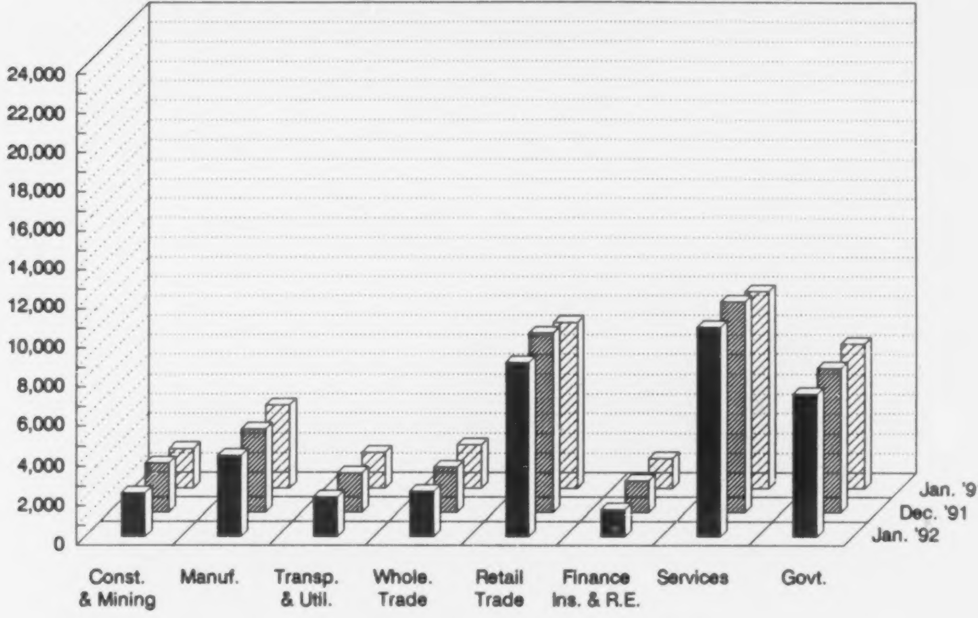


	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**78,700**	**79,900**	**75,900**	**-1.5**	**3.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	13,200	13,500	11,900	-2.2	10.9
*Construction & Mining	3,300	3,600	2,800	-8.3	17.9
Manufacturing	9,900	9,900	9,100	.0	8.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,500	66,400	64,000	-1.4	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,100	5,200	4,900	-1.9	4.1
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,100	6,100	.0	.0
Retail Trade	16,000	16,800	15,800	-4.8	1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,100	8,100	8,200	.0	-1.2
Services	22,300	22,300	21,100	.0	5.7
Government	7,900	7,900	7,900	.0	.0

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**38,600**	**39,700**	**37,400**	**-2.8**	**3.2**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,700	6,200	-6.0	1.6
*Construction & Mining	2,200	2,500	2,000	-12.0	10.0
Manufacturing	4,100	4,200	4,200	-2.4	-2.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,300	33,000	31,200	-2.1	3.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,000	2,000	1,800	.0	11.1
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,200	.0	4.5
Retail Trade	8,800	9,100	8,400	-3.3	4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,400	1,600	1,500	-12.5	-6.7
Services	10,600	10,700	10,000	-.9	6.0
Government	7,200	7,300	7,300	-1.4	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	190,500	195,800	184,200	32.3	33.3	32.0
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,000	43.2	43.3	40.1
Construction	7,600	9,000	7,200	38.3	39.3	37.7
Manufacturing	25,800	26,800	25,100	42.2	42.6	39.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,800	11,200	39.1	39.9	38.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	68,100	70,300	65,900	27.9	29.9	28.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,500	12,300	36.5	36.9	34.7
Services	62,800	63,200	60,500	29.9	30.1	29.3
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,100	7,000	6,300	41.2	44.6	41.4
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,200	42.1	42.0	37.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$269.38	$274.39	$259.52	$8.34	$8.24	$8.11
Mining	571.54	565.07	526.91	13.23	13.05	13.14
Construction	406.36	414.22	393.97	10.61	10.54	10.45
Manufacturing	370.52	371.05	343.47	8.78	8.71	8.63
Transportation & Public Utilities	439.48	453.66	426.20	11.24	11.37	11.07
Wholesale & Retail Trade	196.42	203.32	193.92	7.04	6.80	6.71
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	331.42	338.74	309.52	9.08	9.18	8.92
Services	237.41	236.29	229.42	7.94	7.85	7.83
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$368.74	$406.31	$376.33	$8.95	$9.11	$9.09
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$405.84	$413.70	$334.80	$9.64	$9.85	$9.00

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- One-third of retired males return to the labor force after leaving their original careers.

- An increase in exercise seems to reduce absenteeism at work for both men and women.

- More than 33 million Americans (16%) under the age of 65 don't have any health insurance.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991
Total	3,989	2,777	3,487
Male	2,967	1,920	2,547
Female	1,022	857	940
White	3,669	2,517	3,228
Nonwhite	320	260	259
Under 45	2,862	1,957	2,556
Over 45	1,127	820	931
By Industry[2]			
Mining	100	67	162
Construction	1,286	769	1,239
Manufacturing	684	469	821
Transportation & Public Utilities	187	128	126
Trade	763	576	502
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	84	65	47
Services	667	531	448
Government	218	172	142
By Occupation[2]			
Professional & Managerial	426	365	308
Clerical and Sales	485	391	348
Services	558	431	376
Processing	103	68	135
Machine Trade	200	142	138
Benchwork	178	146	305
Structural Work	1,441	821	1,375
Other	598	413	502
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	1,042	616	740
3-4 Weeks	675	404	877
5-14 Weeks	1,665	1,143	1,370
15 Weeks & Over	607	614	500

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	3,490	2,857	3,578	22.2	-2.5
B. Weeks Compensated	19,087	11,465	18,300	66.5	4.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,828,654	$1,058,819	$1,599,056	72.7	14.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$47,398,156	$48,567,633	$47,002,537	-2.4	0.8
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	7,115	5,118	6,888	39.0	3.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,027	3,326	2,828	-9.0	7.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,005	8,470	8,016	-5.5	-0.1

Congress Authorizes Additional Weeks of Benefits

Legislation has been approved and signed by President Bush authorizing more extended unemployment benefits for some South Dakota workers.

The new law provides up to 13 additional weeks of payments for unemployed South Dakotans who no longer are eligible for payments on a regular state unemployment claim.

"This is in addition to the first extension of 13 weeks approved by Congress last November," said Don Kattke, director of the state's Unemployment Insurance Division. "The law approved February 7, 1992 now makes these workers eligible for up to 26 total weeks of extended payments."

Unemployed workers may qualify for the additional benefits if they exhausted benefits on their state claims after February 28, 1991, or if their claim year ended after that date and they do not have enough wages to start a new claim.

The South Dakota Department of Labor is notifying individuals who may be eligible for the extended payments, Kattke said. Individuals should contact their nearest Job Service office for information on eligibility and to file a claim.

The extended benefit program is scheduled to expire July 4, 1992.

South Dakota's Labor Force in January

The South Dakota, not seasonally adjusted, labor force in January, 1992 was 358,100, with 344,900 South Dakotan's employed and 13,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, an increase from the December rate of 3.1 percent.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Jan. 1992	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	138.1	137.9	134.6	0.1	2.6
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.5	108.5	107.0	-0.9	0.5
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$153,538	$152,663	$147,717	0.6	3.9
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,167	1,106	844	5.5	38.3
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	7.21	9.52	-9.8	-31.7

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

- Retail trade decreased 2,200 jobs from December, 1991 to January, 1992. Most of this decrease was due to the end of the holiday season.

- The services industry saw employment decreases in January in the private educational services and business services divisions.

- On the national level, the bank prime loan rate is down to 6.5 percent. This is down by 3 percent compared to last year at this time.

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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Who's minding the kids?

Parents, employers alike face day care needs of children

It's 7:00 on a Monday morning. Dad's shaving and the kids are starting to stir. Where's mom? Unlike earlier days when it was more likely that she was in her bathrobe and slippers and would be spending the day at home with the kids, she's scurrying around to get ready for work too. And instead of leisurely eating breakfast or playing with toys in their pajamas, the kids must be dressed too, so that they can be taken to the baby-sitter or day care center while mom and dad work.

What, you might ask, does this scene have to do with the labor market? The significance lies in mom also working outside the home and the corresponding need for child care.

The number of women in the work force, especially those with children, has increased. In 1975, there were 13 million women with children in the nation's labor force. By 1988, that number had risen to more than 20 million. Although similar statistics for South Dakota are not available, data is available on the labor force participation of women in general. In 1970, just 39.1 percent of South Dakota women 16 years and older were in the labor force. By 1990, that percentage was 61.8 percent.

The female labor force has grown as women went to work out of economic necessity (many of whom are female heads of households) or to seek self-fulfillment through a career. For single and married mothers alike, finding affordable, acceptable care for their children is a very important factor in making a decision about working outside the home--and the lack thereof is often a barrier to their participation in the work force. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth showed that an estimated 1.1 million mothers in the 21 to 29 age group said they were out of the labor force because of child-care problems in 1986. They represented almost 14 percent of the total population of mothers in that age group and accounted for 23 percent of those who were out of the labor force in that year.

We would be remiss (not to mention outdated) if we considered child care responsibilities to affect only women's participation in the labor force. Most of us know of cases where the father, rather than the mother, stays home with the children. And for the growing number of single fathers, child care is certainly a concern as well.

Child care problems affect productivity

The availability and quality of child care affects not only a parent's decision whether or not to participate in the labor force, but also their work attendance and performance once they take a job. According to surveys of major corporate work sites for the *Harvard Business Review,* instances of employees being absent or tardy, leaving work early, and dealing with family matters during working hours were strongly related to difficulties the employees were having with child-care arrangements and juggling dual work/family responsibilities.

These surveys found that three-quarters of all employees with children under age 18 dealt with family matters during working hours. Forty percent of working parents missed at least one day of work in the prior three months because of child care problems.

For these and other reasons, child care is a concern of not only parents, but employers as well. With a smaller pool of youth and an aging work force, employers will be relying more than ever on women's entry and continued participation in the labor force. The availability of quality, affordable child care (which can become an impediment to their participation in the labor force and their work attendance and performance) then, becomes an important factor to employers as well--in their efforts to recruit and retain productive workers.

Ways employers can help

Accordingly, employers nationwide have developed various methods of providing assistance with child care. They range from offering flexible work schedules which enable employees to better juggle the demands of family and work, to establishing and operating day care centers for employees' children. Such centers are thought to improve productivity and morale, reduce absenteeism, and solve problems with the accessibility and quality of care. In some cases, employers have participated in consortium programs whereby several employers share the expenses, risks and benefits of the operation of a day care center.

Some employers offer programs on-site that provide day care to school-age children before and after school. In other cases, employers provide resource and referral programs to give employees information on child care availability.

Other forms of child care assistance from employers in the United States involve strictly monetary help. For example, some companies contract with an independent day care center to provide a number of slots for the children of employees at reduced rates. Some employers also give money directly to the employee to help purchase a slot, further subsidizing child care expenses. In other cases, employers offer voucher programs, offering employees direct cash benefits to spend on child care of the parents' choosing.

S.D. employers lend helping hand too

Some South Dakota employers have also responded to employees' needs for child care assistance. Citibank, for example, provides a day care center for 250 children of Citibank employees. The Children's Center is owned and operated by McKennan Hospital, but is for the use of Citibank employees and their children exclusively. Citibank subsidizes the Children's Center by paying a portion of the employees' costs for taking their children there.

Sioux Valley Hospital also provides a day care center which is exclusively for children of employees. The Sioux Valley Hospital Child Care Center accommodates about 375 children of hospital employees. Fees charged to parents, which depend on the number of their children, cover about 48 percent of the cost of operating the center. The remaining 52 percent of funding comes from subsidization by Sioux Valley Hospital. Because of the popularity of the center (there is currently a waiting list of about 190 children), the hospital also initiated a day-care network. The network is a federally funded program sponsored by the hospital, which provides training to family day-care providers. Sioux Valley Hospital employees can contact the network for assistance when looking for child care arrangements.

McCord Corporation of Canton is another South Dakota company which took action to help employees with day care needs, after management noticed that employees were missing work, or in some cases even quitting work, because of day care problems. McCord joined in a community-wide effort to start a day care center. With McCord and other businesses making cash donations, supporters holding fundraisers, and the city making available the lower level of the old library, "Kids Castle" became a reality. The day care center currently cares for 20 children, including those of some McCord employees. McCord requested that the center open by 5:30 a.m. to accommodate the 10-hour day, 4-day work schedule of McCord employees.

Highlights of South Dakota's labor market in February

The South Dakota labor force in February 1992 was 355,500, with 343,300 South Dakotans employed and 12,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 3.7 percent. With resident labor force, employment and unemployment levels all down over the month, it appears that the unemployment rate dropped because some of those people who have been seeking work found jobs, and a smaller number of people entered the labor force to seek jobs.

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment showed a 900-job increase over the month. A closer look at where the employment changes occurred helps explain what seems to be a contrast from the resident employment decline mentioned above. The 900-job growth was actually the result of a 1,200 over-the-month job gain in local government which more than offset declines in other industries. The increase in local government was created by the hiring of temporary election workers for South Dakota's primary election in February. A portion of these temporary election workers are retired people or people who do not otherwise work or seek work (such as housewives who do not work outside the home), and their election job would make them a new part of South Dakota's labor force. However, some temporary election workers have another nonfarm wage and salaried job and simply have a day off from their regular job or work only part-time and can arrange their work schedule around election hours. Thus, the election day jobs of these workers with other nonfarm jobs would increase nonfarm employment levels without a corresponding increase in total employment and labor force levels.

State and local education increased by 300 and 100 jobs, respectively, and are reflecting back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season. The 300 employment increase in private sector educational services is following the same trend as state and local education.

General merchandise and apparel stores in retail trade posted employment declines, which may be largely attributed to the reduction of part-time workers after the holidays.

Compared to a year ago . . .

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota increased 10,000 jobs (or 3.5 percent). All industry groups showed growth.

The services industry tied with manufacturing in employment growth, with the addition of 2,300 jobs each. Four hundred of the job increase in medical and health services was in the skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities. Social services noted increases in the areas of child day care; offices of specialists providing counseling, referral and other social services; and job training and vocational rehabilitation services. Membership organizations noted job growth of 300, which may be somewhat attributed to legalized gambling. Some other industries showing slight job growth were photo finishing labs and doctors' offices.

Job growth in the manufacturing industry occurred in the divisions of computer and transportation equipment, meat packing, and bakery products.

Retail trade took fourth place honors in job growth from year-ago employment levels. Eating and drinking establishments added 800 jobs from year-ago employment levels, bringing their employment to a 20,500 employment high for the month of February.

Wholesale trade added 700 jobs, the majority (600) of which were in the nondurable goods division. Establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of groceries, dairy products, confectionary products (candies and potato chips), and petroleum noted increases over year-ago employment levels. This somewhat ties to the job growth which is being noted in food stores.

Labor Force

	February 1992[1]				February 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	**125,386,000**	**115,224,000**	**10,161,000**	**8.1**	**124,070,000**	**115,151,000**	**8,919,000**	**7.2**
(seasonally adjusted)	126,287,000	117,043,000	9,244,000	7.3	125,067,000	116,937,000	8,130,000	6.5
South Dakota	**355,500**	**343,300**	**12,200**	**3.4**	**354,100**	**340,900**	**13,100**	**3.7**
(seasonally adjusted)	361,500	350,500	11,000	3.0	360,300	348,400	11,900	3.3
Sioux Falls MSA	78,970	76,904	2,066	2.6	77,588	75,314	2,274	2.9
Rapid City MSA	40,012	38,656	1,356	3.4	39,433	37,921	1,512	3.8
Aurora	1,351	1,303	48	3.6	1,324	1,307	17	1.3
Beadle	8,321	8,022	299	3.6	8,662	8,332	330	3.8
Bennett	1,436	1,398	38	2.6	1,477	1,438	39	2.6
Bon Homme	3,502	3,436	66	1.9	3,545	3,333	212	6.0
Brookings	14,784	14,169	615	4.2	15,021	14,355	666	4.4
Brown	19,358	18,604	754	3.9	19,443	18,737	706	3.6
Brule	2,392	2,341	51	2.1	2,519	2,466	53	2.1
Buffalo	393	376	17	4.3	395	367	28	7.1
Butte	3,292	3,139	153	4.6	3,393	3,234	159	4.7
Campbell	1,019	974	45	4.4	1,001	955	46	4.6
Charles Mix	3,707	3,596	111	3.0	3,558	3,445	113	3.2
Clark	1,716	1,637	79	4.6	1,738	1,662	76	4.4
Clay	7,213	6,972	241	3.3	7,246	6,930	316	4.4
Codington	12,094	11,605	489	4.0	12,159	11,667	492	4.0
Corson	1,231	1,111	120	9.7	1,326	1,185	141	10.6
Custer	3,281	3,178	103	3.1	3,357	3,181	176	5.2
Davison	8,862	8,588	274	3.1	9,112	8,912	200	2.2
Day	2,965	2,805	160	5.4	3,028	2,887	141	4.7
Deuel	2,095	2,008	87	4.2	2,096	2,014	82	3.9
Dewey	1,863	1,714	149	8.0	1,886	1,751	135	7.2
Douglas	1,520	1,494	26	1.7	1,532	1,499	33	2.2
Edmunds	1,832	1,768	64	3.5	1,884	1,828	56	3.0
Fall River	3,117	2,970	147	4.7	3,057	2,910	147	4.8
Faulk	1,078	1,055	23	2.1	1,088	1,068	20	1.8
Grant	4,011	3,774	237	5.9	4,085	3,899	186	4.6
Gregory	2,165	2,090	75	3.5	2,163	2,103	60	2.8
Haakon	1,045	1,022	23	2.2	1,120	1,097	23	2.1
Hamlin	2,261	2,164	97	4.3	2,260	2,155	105	4.6
Hand	1,806	1,771	35	1.9	1,793	1,765	28	1.6
Hanson	1,348	1,293	55	4.1	1,322	1,289	33	2.5
Harding	655	625	30	4.6	669	657	12	1.8

Labor Force

	February 1992[1]				February 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hughes	8,525	8,316	209	2.5	8,319	8,084	235	2.8
Hutchinson	4,069	3,971	98	2.4	3,946	3,799	147	3.7
Hyde	791	774	17	2.1	817	794	23	2.8
Jackson	1,488	1,463	25	1.7	1,496	1,453	43	2.9
Jerauld	1,047	1,020	27	2.6	1,109	1,064	45	4.1
Jones	577	541	36	6.2	580	535	45	7.8
Kingsbury	2,674	2,538	136	5.1	2,623	2,501	122	4.7
Lake	4,804	4,569	235	4.9	4,993	4,734	259	5.2
Lawrence	12,803	12,290	513	4.0	12,488	11,966	522	4.2
Lincoln	7,187	6,985	202	2.8	7,081	6,844	237	3.3
Lyman	1,374	1,329	45	3.3	1,380	1,306	74	5.4
McCook	2,678	2,574	104	3.9	2,723	2,615	108	4.0
McPherson	1,327	1,287	40	3.0	1,354	1,294	60	4.4
Marshall	2,210	2,128	82	3.7	2,105	2,038	67	3.2
Meade	10,159	9,792	367	3.6	9,906	9,553	353	3.6
Mellette	819	789	30	3.7	822	769	53	6.4
Miner	1,320	1,284	36	2.7	1,562	1,516	46	2.9
Minnehaha	78,970	76,904	2,066	2.6	77,588	75,314	2,274	2.9
Moody	3,330	3,212	118	3.5	3,229	3,108	121	3.7
Pennington	40,012	38,656	1,356	3.4	39,433	37,921	1,512	3.8
Perkins	2,093	2,029	64	3.1	2,099	2,046	53	2.5
Potter	1,301	1,265	36	2.8	1,323	1,275	48	3.6
Roberts	4,387	4,127	260	5.9	4,404	4,189	215	4.9
Sanborn	1,016	980	36	3.5	1,052	1,004	48	4.6
Shannon	2,397	2,247	150	6.3	2,307	2,158	149	6.5
Spink	3,302	3,212	90	2.7	3,367	3,262	105	3.1
Stanley	1,570	1,512	58	3.7	1,425	1,362	63	4.4
Sully	736	698	38	5.2	734	703	31	4.2
Todd	2,545	2,415	130	5.1	2,488	2,370	118	4.7
Tripp	3,130	3,032	98	3.1	3,129	3,035	94	3.0
Turner	3,842	3,724	118	3.1	4,015	3,868	147	3.7
Union	7,112	6,839	273	3.8	6,260	6,012	248	4.0
Walworth	2,573	2,494	79	3.1	2,721	2,639	82	3.0
Yankton	10,411	10,174	237	2.3	10,860	10,326	534	4.9
Ziebach	1,178	1,146	32	2.7	1,087	1,050	37	3.4

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

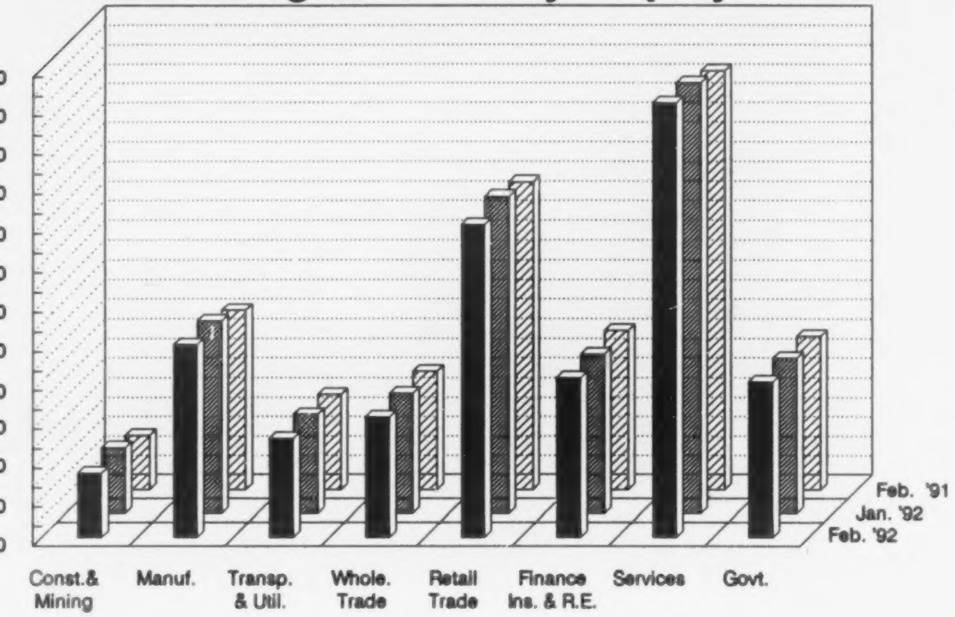
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**295,400**	**294,500**	**285,400**	**.3**	**3.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,900	48,700	46,000	.4	6.3
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
Construction	9,800	9,800	9,300	.0	5.4
Manufacturing	36,500	36,300	34,200	.6	6.7
Durable Goods	21,000	20,600	20,000	1.9	5.0
Nondurable Goods	15,500	15,700	14,200	-1.3	9.2
Food & Kindred Products	8,200	8,400	7,500	-2.4	9.3
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,300	3,200	.0	3.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	246,500	245,800	239,400	.3	3.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,800	13,800	13,300	.0	3.8
Transportation	8,600	8,700	8,100	-1.1	6.2
Communication	2,900	2,800	3,000	3.6	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,200	19,200	18,500	.0	3.8
Durable Goods	8,700	8,700	8,600	.0	1.2
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,500	9,900	.0	6.1
Retail Trade	57,500	58,400	56,500	-1.5	1.8
Eating and Drinking Establishments	20,500	20,700	19,700	-1.0	4.1
General Merchandise/Apparel	10,800	11,300	10,900	-4.4	-.9
Food Stores	8,800	9,000	8,600	-2.2	2.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,700	16,600	16,300	.6	2.5
Finance	10,900	10,800	10,700	.9	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,500	.0	-4.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,800	3,800	.0	.0
Services	73,700	73,600	71,400	.1	3.2
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,300	9,200	8,100	1.1	14.8
Personal and Business	8,200	8,500	8,700	-3.5	-5.7
Medical and Health Services	28,800	28,800	28,100	.0	2.5
Hospitals	13,400	13,400	13,100	.0	2.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,400	15,400	15,000	.0	2.7
Educational Services	5,300	5,000	5,100	6.0	3.9
Social Services	5,900	5,800	5,600	1.7	5.4
Membership Organizations	9,200	9,200	8,900	.0	3.4
Government	65,600	64,200	63,400	2.2	3.5
Federal	11,300	11,600	11,000	-2.6	2.7
State	17,600	17,100	17,000	2.9	3.5
State Education	8,600	8,300	8,400	3.6	2.4
Local	36,700	35,500	35,400	3.4	3.7
Local Education	20,800	20,700	20,900	.5	-.5

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

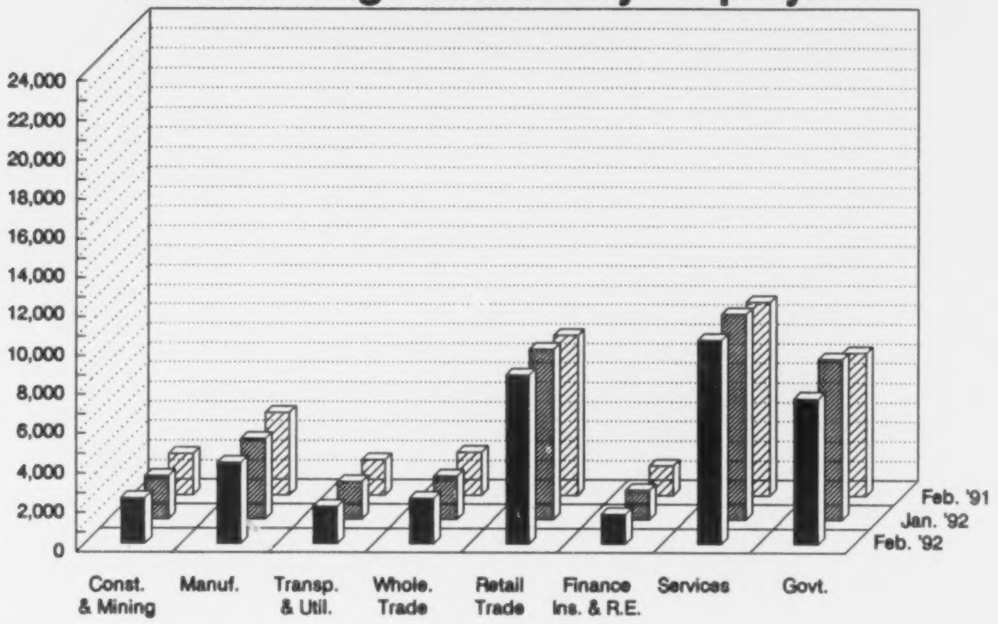


	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**78,900**	**79,000**	**76,200**	**-.1**	**3.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	13,200	13,300	12,000	-.8	10.0
*Construction & Mining	3,300	3,400	2,800	-2.9	17.9
Manufacturing	9,900	9,900	9,200	.0	7.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,700	65,700	64,200	.0	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,100	5,100	4,900	.0	4.1
Wholesale Trade	6,200	6,200	6,100	.0	1.6
Retail Trade	16,000	16,200	15,700	-1.2	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,200	8,200	8,200	.0	.0
Services	22,200	22,000	21,400	.9	3.7
Government	8,000	8,000	7,900	.0	1.3

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**38,500**	**38,300**	**37,200**	**.5**	**3.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,400	6,300	6,300	1.6	1.6
*Construction & Mining	2,300	2,200	2,100	4.5	9.5
Manufacturing	4,100	4,100	4,200	.0	-2.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,100	32,000	30,900	.3	3.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	1,900	1,800	.0	5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,200	2,200	4.5	4.5
Retail Trade	8,600	8,700	8,200	-1.1	4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
Services	10,400	10,500	9,900	-1.0	5.1
Government	7,400	7,200	7,300	2.8	1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	189,000	190,100	184,500	32.8	32.1	32.4
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	44.3	43.2	41.5
Construction	7,500	7,600	7,100	37.1	38.7	37.6
Manufacturing	26,300	26,100	25,200	40.9	41.3	40.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,100	39.3	39.1	37.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,200	68,100	65,800	28.9	28.0	29.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,400	12,300	37.9	36.3	35.3
Services	61,900	62,200	60,900	30.6	29.6	29.9
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,000	7,000	6,300	41.8	40.7	41.0
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,000	3,100	3,300	41.4	41.7	37.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$273.22	$265.47	$262.76	$8.33	$8.27	$8.11
Mining	581.66	571.54	525.39	13.13	13.23	12.66
Construction	399.57	405.96	388.03	10.77	10.49	10.32
Manufacturing	355.83	359.31	353.43	8.70	8.70	8.77
Transportation & Public Utilities	443.70	436.36	419.17	11.29	11.16	11.06
Wholesale & Retail Trade	202.88	194.32	196.22	7.02	6.94	6.72
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	360.81	329.97	299.70	9.52	9.09	8.49
Services	239.90	233.54	236.51	7.84	7.89	7.91
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$374.53	$368.74	$371.46	$8.96	$9.06	$9.06
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$387.09	$383.64	$342.09	$9.35	$9.20	$9.05

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

■ Women held 51.7 percent of the nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota in 1991.

■ The mining industry continues to employ the smallest percentage of females in nonfarm wage and salaried jobs, with just 7.7 percent of all mining jobs in 1991 being held by women.

■ The finance, insurance and real estate, services and government industries are the only major South Dakota industries which employ more women than men.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991
Total	3,793	3,989	3,679
Male	2,801	2,967	2,739
Female	992	1,022	940
White	3,480	3,669	3,421
Nonwhite	313	320	258
Under 45	2,681	2,862	2,661
Over 45	1,112	1,127	1,018
By Industry 2			
Mining	83	100	139
Construction	1,161	1,286	1,247
Manufacturing	663	684	823
Transportation & Public Utilities	169	187	167
Trade	786	763	567
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	78	84	66
Services	668	667	508
Government	185	218	162
By Occupation 2			
Professional & Managerial	432	426	360
Clerical and Sales	485	485	414
Services	505	558	404
Processing	104	103	134
Machine Trade	197	200	164
Benchwork	230	178	253
Structural Work	1,255	1,441	1,372
Other	585	598	578
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	543	1,042	519
3-4 Weeks	597	675	564
5-14 Weeks	1,962	1,665	2,028
15 Weeks & Over	691	607	568

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,764	3,490	1,890	-49.5	-6.7
B. Weeks Compensated	16,283	19,087	15,400	-14.7	5.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,647,334	$1,828,654	$1,497,129	-9.9	10.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$46,230,688	$47,398,156	$45,966,720	-2.5	0.6
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	4,877	7,115	5,572	-31.5	-12.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,695	3,027	2,770	-11.0	-2.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,818	8,005	8,446	-2.3	-7.4

Network in place for addressing career information needs

Well-informed career decision-making is a primary concern of not only those making career choices, but employers who need productive, aptly-trained workers as well. Promoting the development and use of occupational and career information for more effective career decision-making is one of the major purposes of the South Dakota State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC).

Representatives of the Governor's Office of Economic Development), Vocational Education and the S.D. Department of Education, the Job Training Partnership Act office, Job Service of South Dakota, and the S.D. Department of Human Services serve on the South Dakota SOICC. Governor Mickelson has appointed the S.D. Department of Labor to carry out the South Dakota SOICC's activities, some of which include:

1. Design, develop, promote, and implement comprehensive occupational and labor market information systems to improve service to, and use by, job training, education, and economic development programs and initiatives.

2. Deliver comprehensive career information to address the needs of those in the process of making career choices, including the provision of computer systems and print materials to schools, job training centers, and other sites.

3. Provide training and technical assistance to specialists to improve the use of available labor market, occupational, and career information in both career decision-making and program planning and administration.

For more information on the South Dakota SOICC, contact the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 622-2314.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1992	Feb. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	138.6	138.1	134.8	0.4	2.8
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.2	106.6	105.7	0.6	1.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$157,670	$155,609	$150,672	1.3	4.6
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,304	1,190	1,008	9.6	29.4
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	6.50	9.05	0.0	-28.2

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

- Among married men and women alike, rates of job absence caused by reasons other than their own illness are higher for those with children under 6 than those with older children or with no children, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- There were an estimated 3,310 child care workers in South Dakota in 1989, and it is projected there will be 4,235 in the state by 2000.

- While most child care workers in South Dakota are either self-employed or work in child day care centers, this occupation is also found in bowling alleys, athletic clubs, school districts, and religious organizations, among others.

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

March 1992 Published April 1992

Older Workers Are Becoming More Common in Workforce

South Dakota, as well as the nation, has always relied on its youth to help fulfill the demand for workers. However, the future labor market will be more dependent on prime-age and life-experienced workers than it has been in the past.

Because birth rates declined during the 1960s, 1970s, and latter part of the 1980s, South Dakota, and the nation, will not be able to depend on an abundant supply of youth to meet the demand for employment. From 1980 to 1990, new entrants in the labor force (those in the age group of 16 through 24-year-olds) dropped from approximately 86,400 to 60,000.

While the number of new labor force entrants decreased from 1980 to 1990, the prime-age workers (those age 25 to 54) increased from approximately 193,700 to 238,000 in South Dakota. In 1990, this group made up 66 percent of the labor force. However, by the early 2000s the number of workers in the prime-age category will begin to decrease slightly.

While both the new-entrant and the prime-age work force will decrease in the future, those in the life-experienced category (age 55 and older) will increase. Thus, employers will need to rely more heavily on these life-experienced workers than in the past.

One reason for the projected growth of the life-experienced work force is that there will simply be more people in this age group. The population of this group is expected to increase from approximately 162,000 in 1990 to a projected 190,000 by the year 2010.

Much of the population growth of those 55 and older is due to the fact that people in general are living longer. In 1900, the average life expectancy of a person was 49.2 years. By the early 1980s the average life expectancy of a person in South Dakota had increased to 74.9 years. There are several reasons why South Dakotans are living longer; some of which include better personal care and more advanced health care facilities and techniques.

In addition to the fact that people are living longer, there are also simply more people in this age group than in the past because of the "baby boom" generation. This phenomena is projected to continue for some time to come as "baby boomers" continue to grow older.

As today's prime-age "baby boomers" grow older, we will see the labor force begin to grey as never before. This, mingled with the fact that there will not be as many new entrants entering the labor force in the future, means employers will need to rely more heavily on the life-experienced worker than they have in the past.

We have already started to see businesses which once relied a great deal on young first-time labor force entrants for the majority of their employment begin to turn to life-experienced workers for employment purposes. Some examples of the type of businesses which have already begun to hire life-experienced workers due to a shortage of new entrants include fast food restaurants, food delivery services, shopping centers, restaurants, tourist attractions, telemarketing agencies, and day care centers.

Many of the examples listed earlier are found in either the services or retail trade industries. Projections indicate that the services and retail trade industries will be two of the fastest growing industries in South Dakota in the years to come. As stated above, these industries have also been two primary sources of employment for new entrants into the labor force. Though these industries will remain large employers of new entrants, as the new-entrant pool of workers decreases, these industries will rely more on life-experienced workers to fill their employment demands.

Employers who hire life-experienced workers often find that these workers possess proven job skills and a common sense knowledge regarding the world of work. These job skills and common sense approach to work make life-experienced workers vital assets to employers.

Unlike the past generation, today's life-experienced worker does not feel the pressure to retire in order to make room for the younger generation. Thus, if employers make jobs appealing enough, these workers may be persuaded to remain in the labor force for a longer period of time. Some inducements may include flex-time, which allows workers to choose hours that are convenient to them; part-time employment; or partial retirement on a reduced-time basis in order to provide managers with valuable expertise and provide training for younger workers. Another benefit life-experienced workers will take into consideration is the insurance coverage that an employer offers to employees.

Although some life-experienced workers remain in the labor force because they can't afford to retire, many remain in the labor force because they enjoy working. Older workers, especially those whose spouse has died or who never had a spouse, like the social atmosphere of a working environment, and they find that working keeps them young, both physically and emotionally. For many older workers, a part-time position may be "just what the doctor ordered."

In fact, some life-experienced workers may even make a career change and begin a new career in a field they've always wanted to pursue, while others may even start a small business of their own. In many cases, life-experienced workers may seize the opportunity to explore dreams they have always wanted to pursue, but because of family and money pressures never did.

Many life-experienced workers will retire from a stressful job that is either too physically or emotionally demanding, but re-enter the labor force seeking a job that will be less stressful. As stated earlier, many life-experienced workers find employment in either the services or retail trade industries. According to projections, some of the occupations in these industries will show the greatest employment growth through the year 2000. Some examples of these occupations include waiters and waitresses; general office clerks; child care workers; retail salespersons; maids and housekeeping cleaners; teacher aides; food preparation workers; cashiers; receptionists and information clerks; stock clerks; fast food and short order cooks; dining room and cafeteria helpers; and bartenders. All of these occupations will be viable options for life-experienced workers who would like to re-enter the labor force after retirement.

It is important for employers to recognize that an aging work force will have different needs and demands than a younger work force. For instance, a life-experienced worker may be more interested in fringe benefits such as health insurance or working days rather than evenings. A first time labor force entrant may look for higher pay, but may not be concerned about health insurance coverage and prefer working hours which best fit their school schedule. Thus, if employers hire the more life-experienced workers, they must be willing to meet their demands just as they meet the demands of younger workers.

Although the labor force may be growing older and undergoing changes in employment needs, South Dakota employers should have an ample supply of quality workers in the future.

Note: Changes in South Dakota's Labor Force Data

You may notice there has been a slight change in the labor force table of the South Dakota Labor Bulletin. Beginning with this issue, we will be publishing seasonally adjusted labor force levels for the United States and South Dakota at the top of page 4. We will no longer be publishing the nonseasonally adjusted labor force levels for the United States.

For many years, national releases of the U.S. labor force figures have used the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. Starting with January 1992 estimates, we have been able to produce seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for South Dakota as well. To ensure the comparability of statewide and national unemployment rates and to eliminate the possibility of using the nonseasonally adjusted rates incorrectly, we will now list only the seasonally adjusted labor force data at the top of the labor force table on page 4.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are often used as one indicator of state and national economies. With seasonally adjusted unemployment rates, normal seasonal patterns are eliminated so the unemployment rate reflects the underlying economy and not normal, expected seasonal fluctuations. The use of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates means that monthly unemployment rates can be compared without taking into consideration normal seasonal changes.

The nonseasonally adjusted labor force levels for South Dakota now appear at the bottom of page 5, following the labor force levels for individual counties. County labor force levels are also nonseasonally adjusted.

If you have any questions about the labor force figures published in the Labor Bulletin, please feel free to contact the Labor Market Information Center at (605) 622-2314.

Highlights of South Dakota's Labor Market in March

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in March 1992 was 360,600, with 347,900 employed and 12,700 unemployed. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, an increase from the February rate of 3.1 percent.

Nonfarm Employment Changes

This information is not seasonally adjusted

The job growth of 1,100 jobs from February to March in private nonfarm wage and salaried employment was offset by the 600 job decrease in government. The drop in public employment was due to an employment decrease of temporary election workers who had been hired in February.

The divisions experiencing the most job increases in the retail trade industry were general merchandise/apparel stores and eating and drinking establishments.

Most of the 400 job increase in manufacturing was in the durable goods division in sectors such as: fabricated metal, industrial machinery, transportation equipment, lumber/wood/furniture.

Compared to a year ago...

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota increased 7,600 jobs (or 2.6 percent). The manufacturing industry led all industry groups in job growth with the addition of 2,200 jobs.

The services industry added 1,900 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The medical and health services divisions captured 700 new jobs; and the amusement , recreation services , and hotel/motels divisions added another 1,200.

Other industries noting growth were: government (1,000 jobs); retail trade (1,000 jobs); transportation & public utilities (500 jobs); wholesale trade (400 jobs); construction (300 jobs); mining (200 jobs) and finance/insurance/real estate (100 jobs).

Labor Force

	March 1992[1]				March 1991			
	Seasonally Adjusted							
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	**126,590,000**	**117,348,000**	**9,242,000**	**7.3**	**125,250,000**	**116,834,000**	**8,416,000**	**6.7**
South Dakota	**360,600**	**347,900**	**12,700**	**3.5**	**359,400**	**346,700**	**12,700**	**3.5**
	Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Sioux Falls MSA	77,955	75,720	2,235	2.9	76,802	74,378	2,424	3.2
Rapid City MSA	39,457	37,902	1,555	3.9	39,132	37,590	1,542	3.9
Aurora	1,329	1,300	29	2.2	1,349	1,330	19	1.4
Beadle	8,193	7,882	311	3.8	8,653	8,196	457	5.3
Bennett	1,437	1,401	36	2.5	1,493	1,448	45	3.0
Bon Homme	3,507	3,446	61	1.7	3,469	3,347	122	3.5
Brookings	15,007	13,996	1,011	6.7	15,037	14,227	810	5.4
Brown	19,298	18,382	916	4.7	19,357	18,519	838	4.3
Brule	2,417	2,325	92	3.8	2,522	2,454	68	2.7
Buffalo	400	375	25	6.3	391	365	26	6.6
Butte	3,298	3,113	185	5.6	3,360	3,209	151	4.5
Campbell	1,030	991	39	3.8	1,031	977	54	5.2
Charles Mix	3,652	3,537	115	3.1	3,557	3,397	160	4.5
Clark	1,708	1,635	73	4.3	1,736	1,666	70	4.0
Clay	7,162	6,838	324	4.5	7,142	6,826	316	4.4
Codington	11,942	11,453	489	4.1	12,034	11,518	516	4.3
Corson	1,239	1,120	119	9.6	1,378	1,199	179	13.0
Custer	3,269	3,120	149	4.6	3,343	3,173	170	5.1
Davison	8,911	8,565	346	3.9	9,120	8,889	231	2.5
Day	2,982	2,790	192	6.4	3,181	2,878	303	9.5
Deuel	2,117	1,998	119	5.6	2,082	2,007	75	3.6
Dewey	1,903	1,743	160	8.4	1,918	1,779	139	7.2
Douglas	1,532	1,501	31	2.0	1,538	1,507	31	2.0
Edmunds	1,812	1,763	49	2.7	1,887	1,830	57	3.0
Fall River	3,067	2,955	112	3.7	3,122	2,955	167	5.3
Faulk	1,076	1,056	20	1.9	1,090	1,071	19	1.7
Grant	4,044	3,761	283	7.0	4,075	3,884	191	4.7
Gregory	2,216	2,133	83	3.7	2,204	2,150	54	2.5
Haakon	1,042	1,011	31	3.0	1,105	1,088	17	1.5
Hamlin	2,255	2,141	114	5.1	2,245	2,134	111	4.9
Hand	1,821	1,785	36	2.0	1,835	1,785	50	2.7
Hanson	1,409	1,307	102	7.2	1,404	1,324	80	5.7
Harding	657	621	36	5.5	680	666	14	2.1
Hughes	8,453	8,226	227	2.7	8,210	8,000	210	2.6

Labor Force

	March 1992[1]				March 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,144	3,986	158	3.8	3,943	3,814	129	3.3
Hyde	783	766	17	2.2	815	789	26	3.2
Jackson	1,481	1,457	24	1.6	1,517	1,475	42	2.8
Jerauld	1,065	1,026	39	3.7	1,133	1,069	64	5.6
Jones	570	536	34	6.0	595	543	52	8.7
Kingsbury	2,688	2,503	185	6.9	2,596	2,473	123	4.7
Lake	4,876	4,569	307	6.3	4,984	4,742	242	4.9
Lawrence	12,621	12,093	528	4.2	12,576	11,985	591	4.7
Lincoln	7,294	7,050	244	3.3	7,132	6,918	214	3.0
Lyman	1,373	1,319	54	3.9	1,374	1,294	80	5.8
McCook	2,743	2,585	158	5.8	2,720	2,635	85	3.1
McPherson	1,379	1,337	42	3.0	1,391	1,356	35	2.5
Marshall	2,223	2,138	85	3.8	2,134	2,047	87	4.1
Meade	10,162	9,817	345	3.4	10,090	9,700	390	3.9
Mellette	828	799	29	3.5	836	780	56	6.7
Miner	1,390	1,181	209	15.0	1,435	1,362	73	5.1
Minnehaha	77,955	75,720	2,235	2.9	76,802	74,378	2,424	3.2
Moody	3,646	3,492	154	4.2	3,504	3,313	191	5.5
Pennington	39,457	37,902	1,555	3.9	39,132	37,590	1,542	3.9
Perkins	2,105	2,044	61	2.9	2,156	2,100	56	2.6
Potter	1,311	1,265	46	3.5	1,313	1,280	33	2.5
Roberts	4,434	4,154	280	6.3	4,540	4,272	268	5.9
Sanborn	1,030	982	48	4.7	1,075	1,009	66	6.1
Shannon	2,392	2,249	143	6.0	2,335	2,159	176	7.5
Spink	3,373	3,253	120	3.6	3,405	3,304	101	3.0
Stanley	1,554	1,495	59	3.8	1,446	1,363	83	5.7
Sully	745	711	34	4.6	753	723	30	4.0
Todd	2,626	2,482	144	5.5	2,575	2,439	136	5.3
Tripp	3,136	3,026	110	3.5	3,147	3,037	110	3.5
Turner	3,788	3,673	115	3.0	3,910	3,785	125	3.2
Union	7,213	6,919	294	4.1	6,377	6,097	280	4.4
Walworth	2,551	2,466	85	3.3	2,697	2,612	85	3.2
Yankton	10,335	10,046	289	2.8	10,444	10,197	247	2.4
Ziebach	1,217	1,190	27	2.2	1,126	1,088	38	3.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	354,700	340,500	14,200	4.0	353,600	339,500	14,000	4.0

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

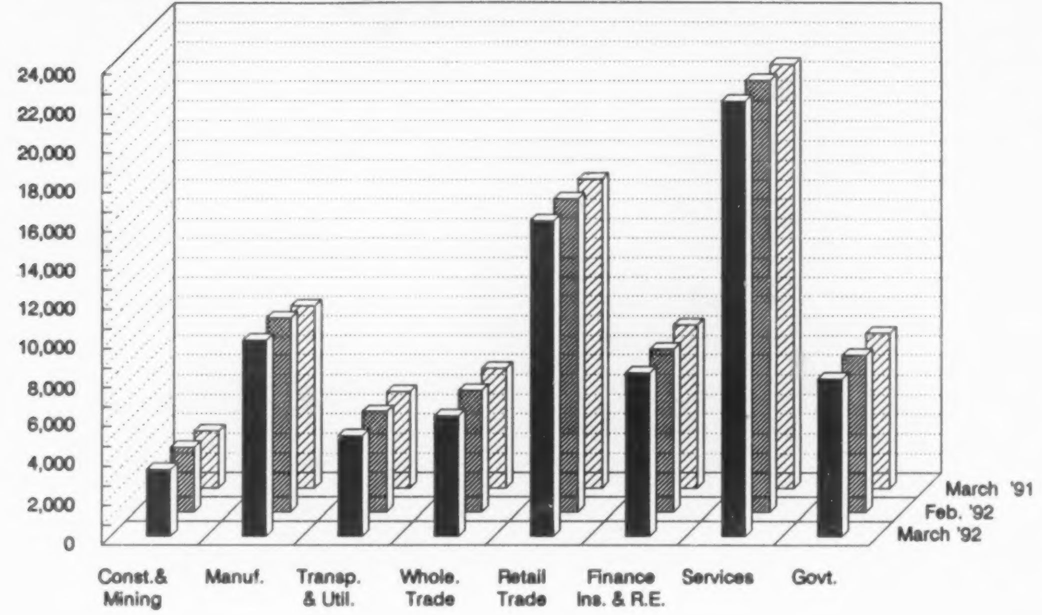
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**295,600**	**294,500**	**288,000**	**.4**	**2.6**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,900	48,200	46,200	1.5	5.8
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,400	.0	8.3
Construction	10,000	9,700	9,700	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	36,300	35,900	34,100	1.1	6.5
Durable Goods	21,100	20,800	19,900	1.4	6.0
Nondurable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,200	.7	7.0
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,900	7,600	1.3	5.3
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,300	3,200	3.0	6.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	246,700	246,300	241,800	.2	2.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,800	13,700	13,300	.7	3.8
Transportation	8,600	8,600	8,100	.0	6.2
Communication	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,100	19,200	18,700	-.5	2.1
Durable Goods	8,600	8,700	8,700	-1.1	-1.1
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,500	10,000	.0	5.0
Retail Trade	58,100	57,400	57,100	1.2	1.8
Eating and Drinking Establishments	20,800	20,600	20,300	1.0	2.5
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,100	10,800	10,800	2.8	2.8
Food Stores	8,800	8,800	8,700	.0	1.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,600	16,700	16,500	-.6	.6
Finance	10,900	10,900	10,700	.0	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,500	.0	-4.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,800	3,900	.0	-2.6
Services	74,000	73,600	72,100	.5	2.6
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,600	9,300	8,400	3.2	14.3
Personal and Business	7,800	8,100	8,700	-3.7	-10.3
Medical and Health Services	29,000	28,800	28,300	.7	2.5
Hospitals	13,500	13,400	13,100	.7	3.1
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,500	15,400	15,200	.6	2.0
Educational Services	5,500	5,300	5,200	3.8	5.8
Social Services	5,900	5,800	5,600	1.7	5.4
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,100	8,900	.0	2.2
Government	65,100	65,700	64,100	-.9	1.6
Federal	11,300	11,400	11,000	-.9	2.7
State	17,600	17,400	17,200	1.1	2.3
State Education	8,900	8,600	8,700	3.5	2.3
Local	36,200	36,900	35,900	-1.9	.8
Local Education	21,400	21,100	21,400	1.4	.0

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

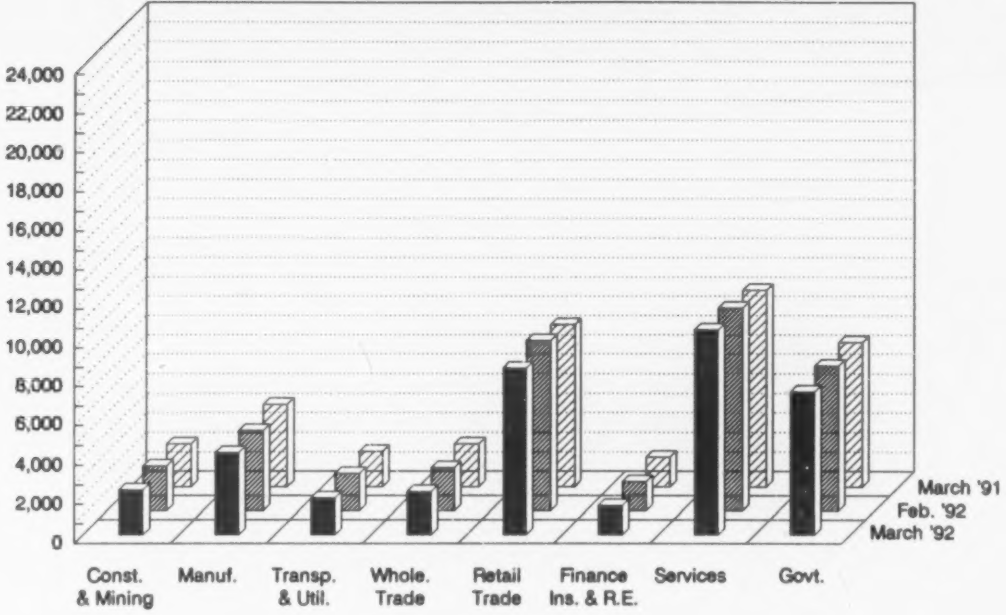


	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**79,200**	**78,800**	**76,800**	**.5**	**3.1**
GOODS PRODUCING	13,400	13,200	12,200	1.5	9.8
*Construction & Mining	3,400	3,300	2,900	3.0	17.2
Manufacturing	10,000	9,900	9,300	1.0	7.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	65,800	65,600	64,600	.3	1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,100	5,100	4,900	.0	4.1
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,200	6,100	-1.6	.0
Retail Trade	16,100	16,000	15,800	.6	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,300	8,300	8,300	.0	.0
Services	22,200	22,000	21,600	.9	2.8
Government	8,000	8,000	7,900	.0	1.3

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**38,400**	**38,500**	**37,700**	**-.3**	**1.9**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,400	6,400	1.6	1.6
*Construction & Mining	2,300	2,300	2,200	.0	4.5
Manufacturing	4,200	4,100	4,200	2.4	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	31,900	32,100	31,300	-.6	1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	1,900	1,800	.0	5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
Retail Trade	8,500	8,700	8,300	-2.3	2.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
Services	10,500	10,400	10,100	1.0	4.0
Government	7,300	7,400	7,400	-1.4	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	189,900	188,500	185,800	32.6	32.8	32.2
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	46.1	44.5	42.8
Construction	7,700	7,500	7,400	36.7	37.2	37.8
Manufacturing	26,200	25,800	25,100	41.0	41.1	40.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,100	37.8	38.8	38.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,600	67,100	66,500	28.7	29.0	29.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,700	12,500	12,400	37.6	38.0	35.2
Services	62,000	61,900	61,200	30.2	30.4	29.8
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,100	7,000	6,400	40.7	41.5	41.7
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,100	3,100	3,200	42.1	41.4	39.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$270.91	$274.21	$263.07	$8.31	$8.36	$8.17
Mining	571.64	577.17	546.13	12.40	12.97	12.76
Construction	387.55	399.90	393.88	10.56	10.75	10.42
Manufacturing	356.70	357.57	354.89	8.70	8.70	8.85
Transportation & Public Utilities	429.41	439.99	420.58	11.36	11.34	11.01
Wholesale & Retail Trade	204.34	204.45	194.30	7.12	7.05	6.70
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	336.52	359.10	311.52	8.95	9.45	8.85
Services	238.28	241.98	236.91	7.89	7.96	7.95
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$365.49	$373.50	$383.64	$8.98	$9.00	$9.20
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$387.74	$383.36	$356.40	$9.21	$9.26	$9.00

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

■ On the national level, men who work after they retire return to jobs similar to their previous employment.

■ Only a little more than one-fourth of Americans know that our nation's population is between 200-300 million people.

■ According to national statistics, over the past two decades, the number of women holding more than one job has increased nearly fivefold.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991
Total	3,544	3,793	3,433
Male	2,508	2,801	2,532
Female	1,036	992	901
White	3,257	3,480	3,178
Nonwhite	287	313	255
Under 45	2,492	2,681	2,513
Over 45	1,052	1,112	920
By Industry [2]			
Mining	62	83	104
Construction	1,044	1,161	1,073
Manufacturing	640	663	822
Transportation & Public Utilities	172	169	164
Trade	797	786	554
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	78	78	73
Services	593	668	478
Government	158	185	165
By Occupation [2]			
Professional & Managerial	409	432	384
Clerical and Sales	476	485	394
Services	519	505	373
Processing	105	104	111
Machine Trade	181	197	172
Benchwork	217	230	274
Structural Work	1,111	1,255	1,194
Other	526	585	531
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	394	543	385
3-4 Weeks	403	597	388
5-14 Weeks	1,804	1,962	1,858
15 Weeks & Over	943	691	802

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,600	1,764	1,582	-9.3	1.1
B. Weeks Compensated	14,687	16,283	13,999	-9.8	4.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,508,934	$1,647,334	$1,410,081	-8.4	7.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$44,830,916	$46,230,688	$45,693,757	-3.0	-1.9
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	5,309	4,877	5,059	8.9	4.9
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,319	2,695	3,045	23.2	9.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,680	7,818	8,508	11.0	2.0

Promoting Safety On The Job Can Save Employers Money

Safety on the job. Is it complicated? Is it costly? Is it worthwhile?

Safety on the job definitely is not complicated. It is a simple concept. To implement it is only a matter of an employer instigating his employees to think about it. This can be done with a brief weekly or even monthly meeting supplemented by continual reference to safety in conversations with employees.

Often times safety is thought of in terms of avoiding major accidents such as loss of body members or broken bones. This is certainly something to be avoided, but there are other more subtle injuries to be avoided. For example, improper lifting can cause a back injury. Repetitive motion can cause carpal tunnel. Proper techniques in lifting can prevent a back injury, and variance in job duties can prevent carpal tunnel maladies. These procedures are very simple, and to implement them only requires thought on the part of all employees. An employer can promote this by continually and repeatedly drawing attention to safety in the work place.

Safety is anything but costly. Although it sometimes helps to give rewards (such as coffee mugs, tee shirts, caps, etc.) for avoiding accidents it is not mandatory. A word from the employer or supervisor is often times sufficient. Safety only requires an attitude, not a cost.

On March 10, 1992, the Governor signed into law Senate Bill 191. This law provides for an appropriate reduction in worker's compensation insurance premiums to employers that do not qualify for an experience rating and who have not incurred liability for indemnity compensation for the past three years. Safety is worthwhile. The cost is minimal. It is simple. Safety of the job begins with you!

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

				% Change From	
	March 1992	Feb. 1992	March 1991	Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	139.3	138.6	135.0	0.5	3.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	107.2	106.9	105.0	0.3	2.1
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$157,114	$157,711	$151,868	-0.4	3.5
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,365	1,283	918	6.4	48.7
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	6.50	9.00	0.0	-27.8

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

- While both the new-entrant and the prime-age work force will decrease in the future, those in the life-experienced category (age 55 and older) will increase.

- Businesses which once relied on young first-time labor force entrants are already beginning to turn to life-experienced workers for employment purposes.

- Many life-experienced workers will retire from a stressful job that is either too physically or emotionally demanding, but re-enter the labor force seeking a job that is less stressful.

S7355-1A

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

April 1992 Published May 1992

"The unemployed"--different meanings to different people

People sometimes get frustrated when they hear the latest unemployment rate, believing that it does not reflect their perception of the number of people without jobs. Differing views on what exactly "unemployed" means and differing interests in measuring joblessness cause at least part of the frustration.

The "official" unemployment rates released by the U.S. or S.D. Departments of Labor which you hear on your favorite radio or TV station, see charted or graphed in the local newspaper, or read in this publication measure the unemployed as a group which meets a strict definition of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In "official" labor force estimates, the unemployed are those who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks, and are currently available for work.

Others would define the unemployed as people who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits. The main reason this measure would not work well as an "official" estimate is that it would not be very encompassing. Many types of workers are either not covered by unemployment insurance (e.g. the self-employed, unpaid family workers, elected government officials) or are covered but are not eligible to receive benefits (those who have exhausted benefits, those who have not yet worked long enough to earn benefit rights, those who voluntarily quit their job, those who are fired for misconduct on the job). In some cases, even those who are eligible never file for benefits.

Some believe the unemployed should be defined as people without jobs. The problem with use of this definition is that it would include various groups who simply do not want a job. Many people choose not to work while going to school, keeping house and/or raising children, because they are ill, disabled or retired. This group made up about 91 percent of those who are not in the labor force nationally in 1991. These people would not be a very relevant component of estimates of the unemployed, since they are not working by choice and would not take a job even if one were offered to them.

Those without jobs would also include those who do want a job but do not fit the "official" definition of unemployed because they are not actively seeking work. Some classify themselves as wanting a job but not seeking work because they are attending school, have ill health, or because of home responsibilities. Others want a job but are not activively seeking work because they believe they could not get a job (called discouraged workers). Nationally, people who want a job but are not actively seeking work make up the remaining approximately nine percent of those who are not in the labor force.

Data available on discouraged workers

Although discouraged workers are not included in the "official" estimates of the unemployed, there is data available on discouraged workers. Nationally in 1991, discouraged workers accounted for 1.6 percent of those who were not in the U.S. labor force.

Additional data details whether discouraged workers are not seeking work because of job market factors or because of personal factors. Those categorized as not seeking work due to job market factors includes such people as those who looked for work in the past without success and those who simply believe that no jobs are available. Location is often an issue for people believing they cannot get work--if jobs which are available are too far for them to commute to or if they have no form of transportation to commute to a job. The majority of discouraged workers (about 68 percent) in 1991 thought they could not get a job because of job market factors.

Some examples of discouraged workers who believe they cannot get jobs due to personal factors would be those who believe they lack the training or education needed for jobs, those who perceive that employers will see them as too young or too old for the job, or those who believe that other personal handicaps will preclude them from being hired.

To see the impact that the addition of these "discouraged workers" into the "official" estimate of the unemployed, let's look at 1991 U.S. labor force figures. If the number of discouraged workers had been included in the estimate of the unemployed and the labor force, the jobless rate would have been 8.0 percent, compared to the "official" unemployment rate of 6.3 percent.The omission of discouraged workers from "official" unemployment estimates is often the biggest concern of those who question the "official" count of unemployed. Their concern is certainly valid, when you consider that discouraged workers' total hopelessness in finding a job is what precludes them from being included in official unemployment figures.

However, it would be difficult to include discouraged workers in estimates of the unemployed because it is difficult to determine whether or not a person who is not looking for work would actually take a job if one were available. Without showing some signs of job seeking (which can include anything from registering at a public or private employment office or meeting with prospective employers to checking with friends and relatives or writing letters of application in order to meet the BLS definition of job seeking), how would a person accurately determine whether or not a person would actually take a job?

Additional data can be helpful

While the "official" unemployment level may not meet the needs of everyone, there is additional information available on the unemployed on an annual average basis which may provide deeper insight into joblessness as a measure of economic health. For example, there's data available on the number of unemployed by reason of unemployment, using the following categories: job losers (those who have lost their jobs involuntarily, including those who are on layoff); job leavers (those who left their jobs voluntarily; re-entrants (those who have come back into the labor force after being out temporarily and are unemployed until they find a job); and new entrants (those who are coming into the labor force for the first time and are unemployed until they find a job).

There's also data on the number of people by the duration of their unemployment. This can be a helpful measure of the economic severity of unemployment. Unemployment data is also available by industry, occupational groups, sex and race.

There's also data available on the number who have exhausted unemployment insurance benefits. This is helpful in that it shows some measure of how many people are out of work without financial assistance for their unemployment situation while they seek other employment.

While it does not actually relate to unemployment, another type of available labor force information that can be helpful as an indicator of the economy is data on those working only part-time when they want full-time jobs. In 1990, there were approximately 5,000 South Dakotans who usually work full time working part-time for economic reasons (e.g. slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, orinability to find full-time work).

If you are interested in receiving any of the information mentioned in this article, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address or phone number on the back of this publication.

Highlights of South Dakota's labor market in April

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in April 1992 was 358,400, with 346,800 employed and 11,500 unemployed. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.2 percent, a decrease from the March rate of 3.5 percent.

A drop in the rate at which South Dakotan's claimed unemployment insurance benefits, coupled with a drop in the number of people new to the labor force or re-entering the labor force, helped push the unemployment rate down in April.

Nonfarm Employment Changes

This information is not seasonally adjusted

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm wage and salaried employment showed an overall increase of 3,800 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from March to April. This is a reflection, for the most part, of seasonal employment increases in construction, wholesale/retail trade, and services.

Signs with messages like "One lane traffic ahead" and "Road construction next 12 miles" are back, and so are seasonal employment increases in the construction industry. This industry reported an over-the-month employment surge with the addition of 1,200 jobs and performed as seasonally expected according to historical trends.

Second only to the construction industry in over-the-month employment growth, the retail trade industry was up 1,000. One reason for this increase was the reopening of businesses such as dairy bars and drive-in restaurants, which came with the springtime weather.

Although tourism-related employment increases began in the services industry, over-the-month job growth in this industry was slightly less than normal March to April increases. The divisions of hotels/motels and amusements are those divisions in the services industry which began additional hiring for the tourism season.

After remaining at the same job level the past four months, the wholesale trade industry posted job growth of 200 people. This increase is due to the hiring of extra personnel to accommodate seasonal demand for grain, fertilizers, and fuel.

Local government captured the lion's share of the 600 total government job gain over the month, with the addition of 500 jobs.

Compared to a year ago . . .

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota increased 6,500 jobs (or 2.2 percent). Nationally nonfarm employment decreased by 0.9 percent.

The largest reason for South Dakota's divergence from the national trend over the year can be summed up in one word--manufacturing. While the nation's manufacturing industry declined, it was South Dakota's fastest growing industry. Much of this industry's growth was concentrated in the industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment sector, with much of the increase resulting from one firm's hiring.

The services industry noted job growth of 1,500 jobs from year-ago employment levels. As has been the case for some time, the majority of these new service industry jobs were found in the medical and health services and hotels, motels, and amusements divisions.

The divisions within the retail trade industry that added jobs from year-ago employment levels were: eating and drinking establishments; general merchandise/apparel; and food stores.

Government, particularly local government, continued to enjoy growth. On the whole, government employment was up 700 jobs, or 1.9 percent, for the year.

Labor Force

	April 1992[1]				April 1991			
	Seasonally Adjusted							
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	**126,830,000**	**117,675,000**	**9,155,000**	**7.2**	**125,644,000**	**117,388,000**	**8,256,000**	**6.6**
South Dakota	**358,400**	**346,800**	**11,500**	**3.2**	**359,000**	**347,000**	**12,000**	**3.3**
	Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Sioux Falls MSA	78,225	76,510	1,715	2.2	76,948	75,110	1,838	2.4
Rapid City MSA	40,398	38,911	1,487	3.7	39,787	38,285	1,502	3.8
Aurora	1,370	1,332	38	2.8	1,397	1,386	11	.8
Beadle	8,148	7,919	229	2.8	8,660	8,281	379	4.4
Bennett	1,444	1,419	25	1.7	1,516	1,480	36	2.4
Bon Homme	3,588	3,505	83	2.3	3,497	3,417	80	2.3
Brookings	14,767	14,194	573	3.9	15,051	14,462	589	3.9
Brown	19,338	18,686	652	3.4	19,629	18,917	712	3.6
Brule	2,476	2,421	55	2.2	2,626	2,578	48	1.8
Buffalo	429	404	25	5.8	422	395	27	6.4
Butte	3,305	3,140	165	5.0	3,395	3,272	123	3.6
Campbell	1,051	1,023	28	2.7	1,072	1,020	52	4.9
Charles Mix	3,762	3,663	99	2.6	3,720	3,569	151	4.1
Clark	1,747	1,692	55	3.1	1,790	1,746	44	2.5
Clay	7,206	6,914	292	4.1	7,179	6,933	246	3.4
Codington	12,018	11,646	372	3.1	12,115	11,747	368	3.0
Corson	1,254	1,139	115	9.2	1,385	1,232	153	11.0
Custer	3,328	3,210	118	3.5	3,420	3,272	148	4.3
Davison	8,762	8,545	217	2.5	9,070	8,896	174	1.9
Day	3,020	2,915	105	3.5	3,227	3,046	181	5.6
Deuel	2,114	2,043	71	3.4	2,153	2,084	69	3.2
Dewey	1,901	1,791	110	5.8	1,955	1,829	126	6.4
Douglas	1,559	1,546	13	.8	1,605	1,577	28	1.7
Edmunds	1,815	1,790	25	1.4	1,951	1,887	64	3.3
Fall River	3,074	2,961	113	3.7	3,148	2,991	157	5.0
Faulk	1,083	1,070	13	1.2	1,127	1,104	23	2.0
Grant	3,979	3,787	192	4.8	4,099	3,937	162	4.0
Gregory	2,232	2,199	33	1.5	2,302	2,250	52	2.3
Haakon	1,064	1,014	50	4.7	1,122	1,104	18	1.6
Hamlin	2,383	2,289	94	3.9	2,372	2,306	66	2.8
Hand	1,842	1,814	28	1.5	1,872	1,844	28	1.5
Hanson	1,391	1,339	52	3.7	1,403	1,378	25	1.8
Harding	662	642	20	3.0	713	702	11	1.5
Hughes	8,375	8,256	119	1.4	8,179	8,047	132	1.6

Labor Force

	April 1992[1]				April 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,325	4,154	171	4.0	4,065	4,008	57	1.4
Hyde	795	786	9	1.1	836	820	16	1.9
Jackson	1,551	1,526	25	1.6	1,602	1,552	50	3.1
Jerauld	1,095	1,081	14	1.3	1,161	1,129	32	2.8
Jones	580	563	17	2.9	608	578	30	4.9
Kingsbury	2,723	2,571	152	5.6	2,653	2,573	80	3.0
Lake	4,917	4,711	206	4.2	5,146	4,920	226	4.4
Lawrence	12,774	12,237	537	4.2	12,738	12,167	571	4.5
Lincoln	7,389	7,188	201	2.7	7,318	7,090	228	3.1
Lyman	1,368	1,324	44	3.2	1,389	1,316	73	5.3
McCook	2,737	2,640	97	3.5	2,778	2,723	55	2.0
McPherson	1,391	1,364	27	1.9	1,431	1,403	28	2.0
Marshall	2,276	2,199	77	3.4	2,254	2,131	123	5.5
Meade	10,527	10,139	388	3.7	10,395	10,052	343	3.3
Mellette	821	801	20	2.4	835	794	41	4.9
Miner	1,346	1,194	152	11.3	1,405	1,384	21	1.5
Minnehaha	78,225	76,510	1,715	2.2	76,948	75,110	1,838	2.4
Moody	3,615	3,518	97	2.7	3,424	3,321	103	3.0
Pennington	40,398	38,911	1,487	3.7	39,787	38,285	1,502	3.8
Perkins	2,111	2,086	25	1.2	2,230	2,175	55	2.5
Potter	1,352	1,303	49	3.6	1,377	1,336	41	3.0
Roberts	4,392	4,205	187	4.3	4,582	4,370	212	4.6
Sanborn	1,037	984	53	5.1	1,067	1,028	39	3.7
Shannon	2,380	2,220	160	6.7	2,276	2,127	149	6.5
Spink	3,295	3,240	55	1.7	3,414	3,337	77	2.3
Stanley	1,519	1,492	27	1.8	1,425	1,370	55	3.9
Sully	734	710	24	3.3	753	737	16	2.1
Todd	2,583	2,439	144	5.6	2,577	2,417	160	6.2
Tripp	3,134	3,051	83	2.6	3,183	3,099	84	2.6
Turner	3,927	3,811	116	3.0	4,036	3,945	91	2.3
Union	7,434	7,217	217	2.9	6,712	6,447	265	3.9
Walworth	2,586	2,550	36	1.4	2,816	2,720	96	3.4
Yankton	10,485	10,308	177	1.7	10,669	10,502	167	1.6
Ziebach	1,263	1,235	28	2.2	1,175	1,136	39	3.3
SOUTH DAKOTA	357,600	346,600	11,000	3.1	358,200	346,800	11,400	3.2

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

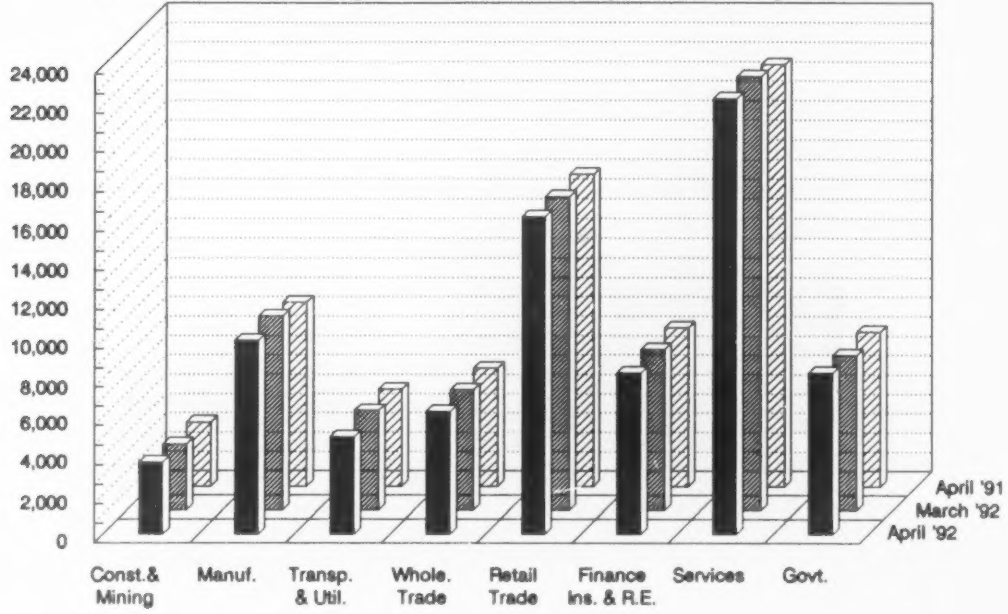
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**299,500**	**295,700**	**293,000**	**1.3**	**2.2**
GOODS PRODUCING	50,100	48,800	47,900	2.7	4.6
Mining	2,700	2,600	2,500	3.8	8.0
Construction	11,200	10,000	11,000	12.0	1.8
Manufacturing	36,200	36,200	34,400	.0	5.2
Durable Goods	21,100	21,000	19,900	.5	6.0
Nondurable Goods	15,100	15,200	14,500	-.7	4.1
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	8,000	7,600	-1.3	3.9
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,400	3,200	-2.9	3.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	249,400	246,900	245,100	1.0	1.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,900	13,800	13,500	.7	3.0
Transportation	8,500	8,600	8,200	-1.2	3.7
Communication	3,000	2,900	3,000	3.4	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,400	19,200	19,100	1.0	1.6
Durable Goods	8,700	8,600	8,700	1.2	.0
Nondurable Goods	10,700	10,600	10,400	.9	2.9
Retail Trade	59,200	58,200	58,300	1.7	1.5
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,400	20,700	20,900	3.4	2.4
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,000	10,900	10,900	.9	.9
Food Stores	8,900	8,700	8,700	2.3	2.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,600	16,600	16,500	.0	.6
Finance	10,800	10,900	10,700	-.9	.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,600	.0	5.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,300	4,500	-2.3	-6.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,800	3,800	3,900	.0	-2.6
Services	74,600	74,000	73,100	.8	2.1
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	9,900	9,600	9,100	3.1	8.8
Personal and Business	7,900	7,800	8,600	1.3	-8.1
Medical and Health Services	29,000	29,000	28,200	.0	2.8
Hospitals	13,500	13,500	13,000	.0	3.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,500	15,500	15,200	.0	2.0
Educational Services	5,400	5,500	5,100	-1.8	5.9
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Membership Organizations	9,000	9,100	8,900	-1.1	1.1
Government	65,700	65,100	64,600	.9	1.7
Federal	11,500	11,400	11,200	.9	2.7
State	17,500	17,500	17,400	.0	.6
State Education	8,700	8,700	8,700	.0	.0
Local	36,700	36,200	36,000	1.4	1.9
Local Education	21,500	21,300	21,200	.9	1.4

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

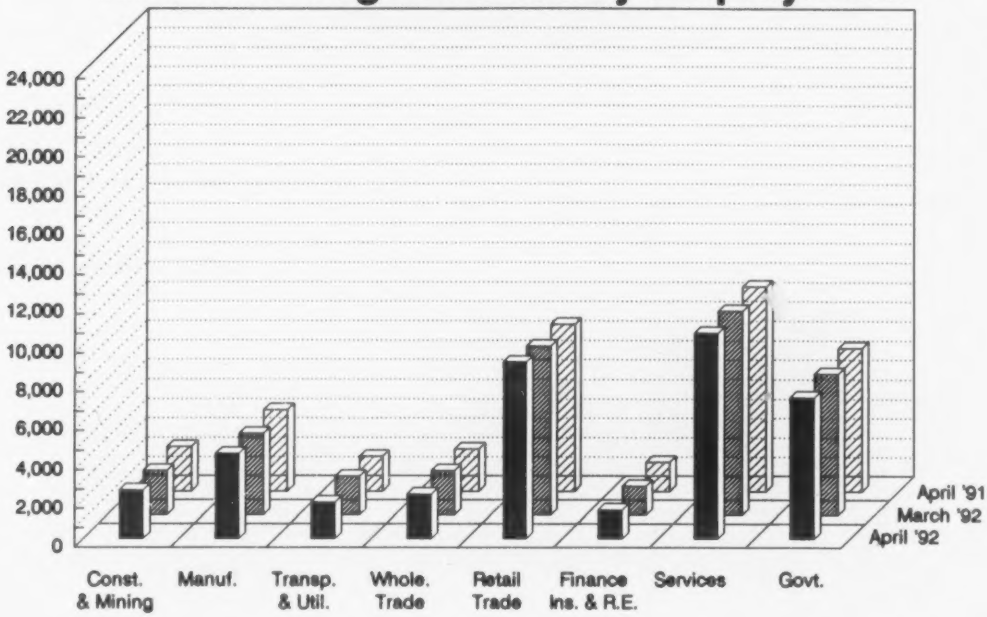


	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**80,200**	**79,300**	**77,700**	**1.1**	**3.2**
GOODS PRODUCING	13,700	13,400	12,800	2.2	7.0
*Construction & Mining	3,700	3,400	3,300	8.8	12.1
Manufacturing	10,000	10,000	9,500	.0	5.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	66,500	65,900	64,900	.9	2.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,000	5,100	5,000	-2.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	6,300	6,200	6,100	1.6	3.3
Retail Trade	16,300	16,100	16,000	1.2	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,300	8,300	8,200	.0	1.2
Services	22,300	22,200	21,600	.5	3.2
Government	8,300	8,000	8,000	3.8	3.8

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**39,600**	**38,800**	**38,500**	**2.1**	**2.9**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,900	6,500	6,500	6.2	6.2
*Construction & Mining	2,500	2,300	2,300	8.7	8.7
Manufacturing	4,400	4,200	4,200	4.8	4.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,700	32,300	32,000	1.2	2.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	2,000	1,800	-5.0	5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,200	.0	4.5
Retail Trade	9,100	8,700	8,600	4.6	5.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
Services	10,600	10,500	10,500	1.0	1.0
Government	7,300	7,300	7,400	.0	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	193,500	189,900	189,500	32.3	32.5	32.3
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,100	44.2	44.2	41.5
Construction	8,900	7,700	8,400	40.2	36.8	35.7
Manufacturing	26,300	26,200	25,400	40.9	41.2	40.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,200	37.7	38.0	38.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69,200	67,800	68,000	28.9	28.8	29.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,300	12,400	12,400	36.9	37.3	35.3
Services	62,900	62,000	62,000	29.1	30.0	29.7
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,100	7,100	6,700	41.0	40.5	39.4
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,300	3,100	3.200	42.6	42.1	41.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$270.35	$271.38	$265.18	$8.37	$8.35	$8.21
Mining	569.74	571.51	522.49	12.89	12.93	12.59
Construction	420.09	396.34	369.14	10.45	10.77	10.34
Manufacturing	359.92	361.74	358.67	8.80	8.78	8.90
Transportation & Public Utilities	434.30	431.30	430.78	11.52	11.35	11.16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	204.32	203.90	201.39	7.07	7.08	6.85
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	342.80	349.50	303.23	9.29	9.37	8.59
Services	229.89	236.10	236.41	7.90	7.87	7.96
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$372.69	$370.17	$361.30	$9.09	$9.14	$9.17
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$381.27	$387.74	$395.62	$8.95	$9.21	$9.51

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

■ In 1939, just one in eight nonfarm jobs was in the services industry. Today, one in every four nonfarm jobs is in the services industry.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991
Total	2,835	3,544	2,355
Male	1,655	2,508	1,560
Female	1,180	1,036	795
White	2,557	3,257	2,128
Nonwhite	278	287	227
Under 45	1,945	2,492	1,714
Over 45	890	1,052	641
By Industry[2]			
Mining	26	62	80
Construction	493	1,044	498
Manufacturing	604	640	686
Transportation & Public Utilities	129	172	113
Trade	618	797	405
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	72	78	61
Services	787	593	393
Government	106	158	119
By Occupation[2]			
Professional & Managerial	376	409	284
Clerical and Sales	466	476	333
Services	351	519	271
Processing	107	105	98
Machine Trade	166	181	135
Benchwork	462	217	255
Structural Work	575	1,111	667
Other	332	526	312
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	629	394	294
3-4 Weeks	297	403	264
5-14 Weeks	1,081	1,804	1,127
15 Weeks & Over	828	943	670

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	% Change From Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,828	1,600	1,530	14.3	19.5
B. Weeks Compensated	13,127	14,687	10,698	-10.6	22.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,257,295	$1,508,934	$999,597	-16.7	25.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$46,912,567	$44,830,916	$46,721,845	4.6	0.4
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	6,845	5,309	4,832	28.9	41.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,964	3,319	3,339	19.4	18.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	10,492	8,680	9,320	20.9	12.6

Employers are at the heart of labor market information

Much of the information provided by the Labor Market Information Center depends on the cooperation of South Dakota's employers. One of the best examples of what can be accomplished with that cooperation is the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey--an establishment survey of a sample of South Dakota employers.

The nonfarm employment and earnings information provided on pages 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this and every issue of the *South Dakota Labor Bulletin* is based on the CES survey, not to mention the important annual average data that can be derived from the survey.

Because the CES is a monthly survey, it provides the most current data available on employment and earnings activity in South Dakota's industries. This information is useful in assessing the economic health of the state and provides businesses with information to help guide in plant location, sales and purchase decisions.

Participating employers complete a survey once each month using a "shuttle" form. The form asks for the total number of wage and salaried employees, the number of production workers, the total payroll for production workers, and the total number of hours worked by production workers.

We extend a big THANK YOU to employers who participate in the CES survey and to the dedicated individuals at those businesses (payroll clerks, bookkeepers, personnel directors, managers and owners) who fill out the survey form each month. If you are not already a survey participant and would be willing to be in our CES sample, please contact us toll free at 1-800-592-1881. We'd love to hear from you!

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota Department of Labor
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57402-4730
(605) 622-2314

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	April 1992	March 1992	April 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	139.5	139.3	135.2	0.1	3.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.2	107.6	105.5	0.6	2.6
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$158,013	$156,609	$151,395	0.9	4.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,115	1,344	978	-17.0	14.0
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	6.50	9.00	0.0	-27.8

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

- The majority (55 percent) of the nation's unemployed in 1991 were unemployed because they lost their jobs.

- About 40 percent of those who were not in the nation's labor force because they did not want a job in 1991 gave "keeping house" as a reason for not wanting a job.

- The largest portion, 40 percent, of the nation's unemployed in 1991 were unemployed less than five weeks.

S7355-1A

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

May 1992 Published June 1992

South Dakota's youth begin the job search

School is out and many South Dakota youth are enjoying the lazy, hazy days of summer. Others, however, have been busy hunting for a temporary summer job to earn extra spending money, a down payment for a car, or money for an education. Still others have begun to search for their first permanent job after graduation.

South Dakota youth should have an easier time finding jobs than in the past, since there are fewer of them competing for jobs available. From 1980 to 1990, the percentage of South Dakota youths in the labor force (in the age category of 16 to 24 year olds) decreased from 73.4 to 69.0 percent. A comparison of state and national statistics reveals that the participation rate of youth in South Dakota's labor force has decreased faster than the drop in the national participation rate; however, this state still has a higher percentage of youth participating in its labor force than nationally.

Coinciding with the decline in the percentage of youth in the labor force at both the state and the national level is the fact that the youth population has also fallen since 1980. In South Dakota, the population of 16 to 24 year olds decreased by 26 percent from 1980 to 1990; nationally this same age group decreased by 15 percent. This drop in youth population has not resulted in a higher youth participation rate, however, because factors besides same age worker competition are at play.

Nationally, young workers are competing, for available jobs against both workers in their own age group and workers in other age groups. Youth have a tough time finding work in a tight job market, especially if they are seeking permanent full-time employment. Because they think that jobs are not available, they tend to become discouraged and either drop out of the labor force or never enter the labor force at all. The net result, nationally, of discouraged young workers dropping out of the labor force is a lowered participation rate.

But South Dakota does not seem to be following the national trend. South Dakota's decreased participation rate for youth seems to be the result of two different factors or changes.

First, the number of students enrolled in school has increased. In 1980, 72 percent of all persons age 16 to 19 years of age were enrolled in school. In 1990, 81 percent of that same age group was attending school. As more youth choose to further their education by remaining in secondary schools or entering post-secondary institutions, the number of young people participating in the labor force will tend to decrease.

Second, young prospective labor force entrants are being more selective about the employment opportunities they accept. According to Job Service office managers across the state, many youth (especially those over 16 years of age) look for employment that will last for an extended period and/or will provide them with on-the-job experience in an occupation they are interested in pursuing in the future as a permanent job.

In addition to the impact of the youth labor force participation rate, other factors determine whether or not a young job-seeker will find temporary or permanent work. The overall supply of jobs and types of jobs available dictate whether or not a job is in the future for a young worker.

According to reports from local Job Service offices, South Dakota youth, for the most part, should be able to find temporary employment this summer. The easiest places in the state for them to locate jobs will be the larger cities, cities that are growing, and tourism areas across the state. Young people in the more rural areas of the state will generally have a harder time finding employment this summer, but jobs are available.

Temporary jobs are normally found in industries which have seasonal jobs available. The trade and services industries in the state provide many youth with summer time jobs because of their direct link to tourism. Tourism-related businesses include restaurants, hotels/motels, casinos, trailer parks, race tracks, amusement and public parks. The construction industry also sees an employment increase during the summer months in South Dakota and is therefore, also a viable employer.

In addition, the services and trade industries also offer youngsters employment opportunities that are not related to seasonal trends. Some jobs can be found in convenience stores, grocery stores, department stores, telemarketing companies, child care centers, housekeeping services, yard work services, companion services, and newspaper delivery services. Still other South Dakota youth will find employment in the state's farming industry. Many government agencies also hire young workers for summer employment.

Youth who are looking for permanent full-time jobs will have a more difficult task, even those with post-secondary training will have to work harder to find employment. A non-scientific poll of career placement directors at South Dakota's post-secondary institutions indicates that recent graduates are facing a tougher job market than past graduates, but these youth are finding employment.

This year's graduates are doing more networking (contacting employers whom they know are hiring because friends and family members provide them with leads) than previous graduates had to do to find employment. Jobs are available to those students who are willing to make the effort, and in some cases relocate to different areas. Students who were willing to locate to the state's larger cities have had more success than those who wished to remain in the more rural areas.

The career placement directors also indicated that students who have degrees in the services industry, especially health services, are having less difficulty finding employment than those students with business and teaching degrees. Students who had internships or worked part-time during their post-secondary career have also found employment more readily than those who did not partake in an internship program or did not hold a part-time job during their college career.

In addition, the directors said that because of increasing urbanization within the state, growth in industries needing workers with technical training, and greater overall demand for trained workers the number of graduates that choose to remain in the state has increased.

To help in this process of matching young job-seekers with available jobs, the South Dakota Department of Labor has programs to make the process happen more easily. Whether youngsters are looking for a temporary summer time job or a permanent full-time position they will find the help they need from the nearest Job Service of South Dakota office.

In addition, each year the Department of Labor initiates the Summer Youth Program. This program places economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 21 in summer jobs. Initial funding this year provided for approximately 1,200 openings. Recently, additional funds have been granted to provide more summer jobs openings for youth.

The program, which is funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act, offers jobs paying at least $4.25 an hour. Participants may work up to 40 hours a week but cannot exceed a total of 270 hours for the program, which runs from May 26, 1992 through September 4, 1992. Youth are employed by public, non-profit and private sector employers.

Employers who hire youth through this program also receive incentives. Some employers may qualify for up to a 50 percent reimbursement for wages and training of qualified young employees. In some cases, federal tax credits may be available for up to 40 percent of wages paid to 16 and 17 year olds.

Highlights of South Dakota's labor market in May

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in May 1992 was 359,400, with 345,900 employed and 13,500 unemployed. The unemployment rate rose to 3.8 percent, an increase from the April rate of 3.2 percent.

In May, additional numbers of labor force entrants or re-entrants caused the unemployment rate to jump upward.

The rate at which South Dakotans enter the labor force and the length of time that it takes them to find jobs has a substantial impact on the unemployment rate.

Many of these entrants to the labor force are graduates or students who were seeking either permanent or part-time employment at the end of the school year. Many students are classified as "Not in the Labor Force" and are not counted in the labor force until they start to seek employment.

Nonfarm Employment Changes

This information in not seasonally adjusted

Highly seasonal establishments helped boost the May nonfarm wage and salaried employment level to 305,200, with the addition of 5,000 jobs.

Four industry groups tied for first place in job growth with the addition of 1,000 jobs each. They were construction, retail trade, services, and government. A review of percent change over the month revealed that the construction industry led the way at 9.1 percent.

An analysis of the construction industry statewide shows that six-hundred of the 1,000 job increase occurred in Sioux Falls and Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). This May, these two MSAs comprised approximately 54.2 percent of the total statewide construction industry employment. Statewide, two divisions of this industry (highway and street and special trade contractors) had a slightly lower than expected seasonal increase, while the building division enjoyed normal seasonal growth.

The retail trade and services industries continued to experience seasonal employment increases in May as the tourism season gained momentum. This was especially evident in eating and drinking establishments and hotels/amusement businesses, as these divisions noted substantial job increases.

Local government had the largest job increase in government, with the addition of 500 jobs from April to May. This job growth can be attributed to the hiring of additional summer help for highway and street construction and amusement and recreation services. Two sectors within state government noted over-the-month job increases. The Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, which is impacted by the tourism season, hired additional employees in May. These workers were hired for park cleanup, maintenance, and fee collections. The Department of Transportation also added additional personnel as they began construction and maintenance work on South Dakota highways.

Compared to a year ago. . .

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota increased 6,200 jobs (or 2.1 percent). Nationally, job growth from May 1991 was only 0.2 percent.

The manufacturing industry led all industry groups with the addition of 2,300 jobs from over the year. The industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment division has enjoyed consistent month-to-month job growth over the past year.

Government employment increased by 1,500 jobs over the year. The federal government noted job increases throughout its departments with the exception of national security, which had a slight employment decline due to down-sizing of the military.

Not surprisingly the services industry has continued to boost employment over the year. Leading this industry in employment growth were the divisions of hotels, motels and amusements, and medical and health services.

Labor Force

	May 1992[1]				May 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Seasonally Adjusted								
United States	127,160,000	117,656,000	9,504,000	7.5	125,259,000	116,730,000	8,529,000	6.8
South Dakota	359,400	345,900	13,500	3.8	360,700	348,100	12,600	3.5
Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Sioux Falls MSA	77,623	75,166	2,457	3.2	77,235	75,441	1,794	2.3
Rapid City MSA	40,969	39,489	1,480	3.6	40,939	39,531	1,408	3.4
Aurora	1,421	1,403	18	1.3	1,417	1,407	10	.7
Beadle	8,485	8,145	340	4.0	8,636	8,330	306	3.5
Bennett	1,516	1,467	49	3.2	1,519	1,488	31	2.0
Bon Homme	3,539	3,486	53	1.5	3,634	3,510	124	3.4
Brookings	15,685	14,681	1,004	6.4	15,174	14,523	651	4.3
Brown	19,897	18,787	1,110	5.6	20,058	19,097	961	4.8
Brule	2,639	2,552	87	3.3	2,641	2,604	37	1.4
Buffalo	436	400	36	8.3	423	398	25	5.9
Butte	3,388	3,290	98	2.9	3,501	3,358	143	4.1
Campbell	1,015	1,004	11	1.1	1,077	1,042	35	3.2
Charles Mix	3,928	3,841	87	2.2	3,768	3,667	101	2.7
Clark	1,745	1,678	67	3.8	1,873	1,794	79	4.2
Clay	7,291	7,039	252	3.5	7,197	6,899	298	4.1
Codington	12,508	11,969	539	4.3	12,528	11,937	591	4.7
Corson	1,412	1,238	174	12.3	1,399	1,258	141	10.1
Custer	3,833	3,695	138	3.6	3,897	3,775	122	3.1
Davison	8,925	8,673	252	2.8	9,092	8,869	223	2.5
Day	3,106	3,008	98	3.2	3,284	3,108	176	5.4
Deuel	2,159	2,099	60	2.8	2,180	2,147	33	1.5
Dewey	2,030	1,903	127	6.3	2,030	1,904	126	6.2
Douglas	1,537	1,522	15	1.0	1,608	1,587	21	1.3
Edmunds	1,936	1,860	76	3.9	1,956	1,921	35	1.8
Fall River	3,090	2,970	120	3.9	3,148	3,022	126	4.0
Faulk	1,127	1,114	13	1.2	1,135	1,120	15	1.3
Grant	4,049	3,867	182	4.5	4,149	3,967	182	4.4
Gregory	2,387	2,338	49	2.1	2,347	2,320	27	1.2
Haakon	1,089	1,060	29	2.7	1,137	1,112	25	2.2
Hamlin	2,578	2,474	104	4.0	2,451	2,385	66	2.7
Hand	1,879	1,814	65	3.5	1,898	1,861	37	1.9
Hanson	1,452	1,381	71	4.9	1,438	1,401	37	2.6
Harding	693	668	25	3.6	743	733	10	1.3
Hughes	8,435	8,312	123	1.5	8,350	8,129	221	2.6

Labor Force

	May 1992[1]				May 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,382	4,260	122	2.8	4,260	4,117	143	3.4
Hyde	784	771	13	1.7	835	804	31	3.7
Jackson	1,774	1,745	29	1.6	1,755	1,699	56	3.2
Jerauld	1,098	1,083	15	1.4	1,167	1,150	17	1.5
Jones	620	605	15	2.4	660	641	19	2.9
Kingsbury	2,704	2,591	113	4.2	2,679	2,603	76	2.8
Lake	5,262	4,906	356	6.8	5,251	4,970	281	5.4
Lawrence	12,651	12,144	507	4.0	13,207	12,519	688	5.2
Lincoln	7,330	7,134	196	2.7	7,383	7,183	200	2.7
Lyman	1,373	1,319	54	3.9	1,439	1,377	62	4.3
McCook	2,853	2,730	123	4.3	2,885	2,846	39	1.4
McPherson	1,432	1,410	22	1.5	1,469	1,450	19	1.3
Marshall	2,248	2,215	33	1.5	2,226	2,201	25	1.1
Meade	10,442	10,106	336	3.2	10,741	10,338	403	3.8
Mellette	828	806	22	2.7	843	814	29	3.4
Miner	1,412	1,261	151	10.7	1,425	1,410	15	1.1
Minnehaha	77,623	75,166	2,457	3.2	77,235	75,441	1,794	2.3
Moody	3,525	3,418	107	3.0	3,409	3,335	74	2.2
Pennington	40,969	39,489	1,480	3.6	40,939	39,531	1,408	3.4
Perkins	2,175	2,135	40	1.8	2,241	2,208	33	1.5
Potter	1,369	1,338	31	2.3	1,401	1,356	45	3.2
Roberts	4,366	4,168	198	4.5	4,543	4,392	151	3.3
Sanborn	1,026	993	33	3.2	1,048	1,031	17	1.6
Shannon	2,484	2,310	174	7.0	2,361	2,165	196	8.3
Spink	3,363	3,296	67	2.0	3,475	3,432	43	1.2
Stanley	1,471	1,449	22	1.5	1,454	1,423	31	2.1
Sully	748	724	24	3.2	765	751	14	1.8
Todd	2,598	2,425	173	6.7	2,592	2,431	161	6.2
Tripp	3,167	3,083	84	2.7	3,276	3,187	89	2.7
Turner	3,587	3,538	49	1.4	3,968	3,906	62	1.6
Union	7,499	7,334	165	2.2	6,804	6,490	314	4.6
Walworth	2,769	2,720	49	1.8	2,945	2,765	180	6.1
Yankton	10,671	10,397	274	2.6	10,848	10,484	364	3.4
Ziebach	1,288	1,252	36	2.8	1,215	1,174	41	3.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	363,100	350,100	13,000	3.6	364,400	352,300	12,100	3.3

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

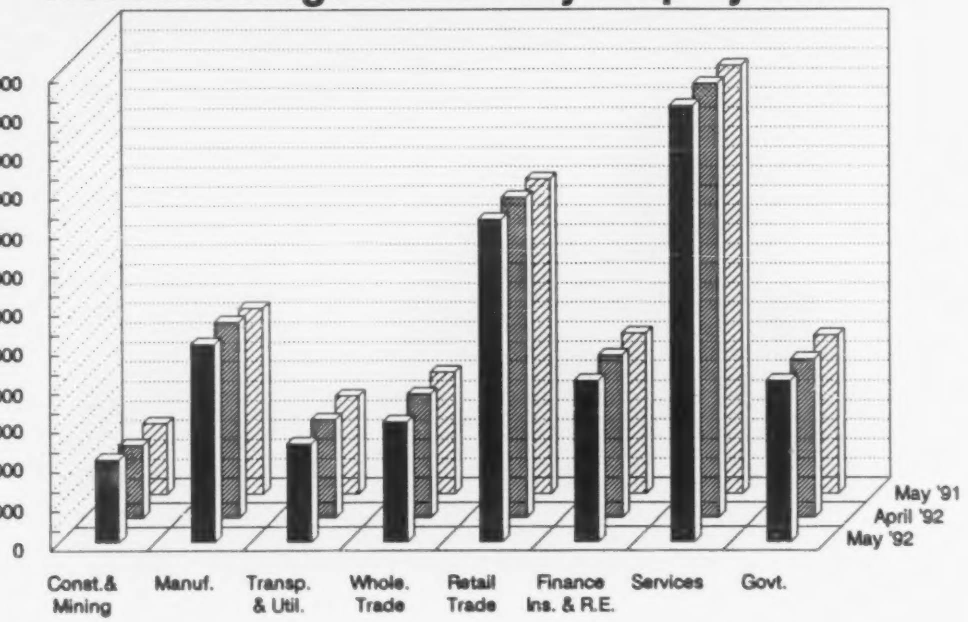
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**305,200**	**300,200**	**299,000**	**1.7**	**2.1**
GOODS PRODUCING	51,800	50,000	49,500	3.6	4.6
Mining	2,800	2,700	2,600	3.7	7.7
Construction	12,000	11,000	12,200	9.1	-1.6
Manufacturing	37,000	36,300	34,700	1.9	6.6
Durable Goods	21,800	21,200	20,000	2.8	9.0
Nondurable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,700	.7	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,900	7,600	.0	3.9
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,300	3,200	3.0	6.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	253,400	250,200	249,500	1.3	1.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,800	13,700	13,700	.7	.7
Transportation	8,600	8,500	8,300	1.2	3.6
Communication	2,800	2,900	3,000	-3.4	-6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,300	2,300	4.3	4.3
Wholesale Trade	19,400	19,300	19,200	.5	1.0
Durable Goods	8,700	8,600	8,700	1.2	.0
Nondurable Goods	10,700	10,700	10,500	.0	1.9
Retail Trade	60,800	59,800	60,000	1.7	1.3
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,800	21,400	21,800	1.9	.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,000	11,000	11,100	.0	-.9
Food Stores	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,700	16,700	16,500	.0	1.2
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,700	.0	.9
Depository Institutions	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Nondepository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,400	.0	-4.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Services	75,900	74,900	74,800	1.3	1.5
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	10,900	10,100	10,600	7.9	2.8
Personal and Business	7,800	7,900	8,700	-1.3	-10.3
Medical and Health Services	29,100	29,100	28,300	.0	2.8
Hospitals	13,600	13,500	13,000	.7	4.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,500	15,500	15,300	.0	1.3
Educational Services	5,200	5,400	5,000	-3.7	4.0
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,100	9,000	.0	1.1
Government	66,800	65,800	65,300	1.5	2.3
Federal	11,600	11,500	11,200	.9	3.6
State	18,000	17,600	17,400	2.3	3.4
State Education	8,700	8,700	8,600	.0	1.2
Local	37,200	36,700	36,700	1.4	1.4
Local Education	21,300	21,400	21,100	-.5	.9

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

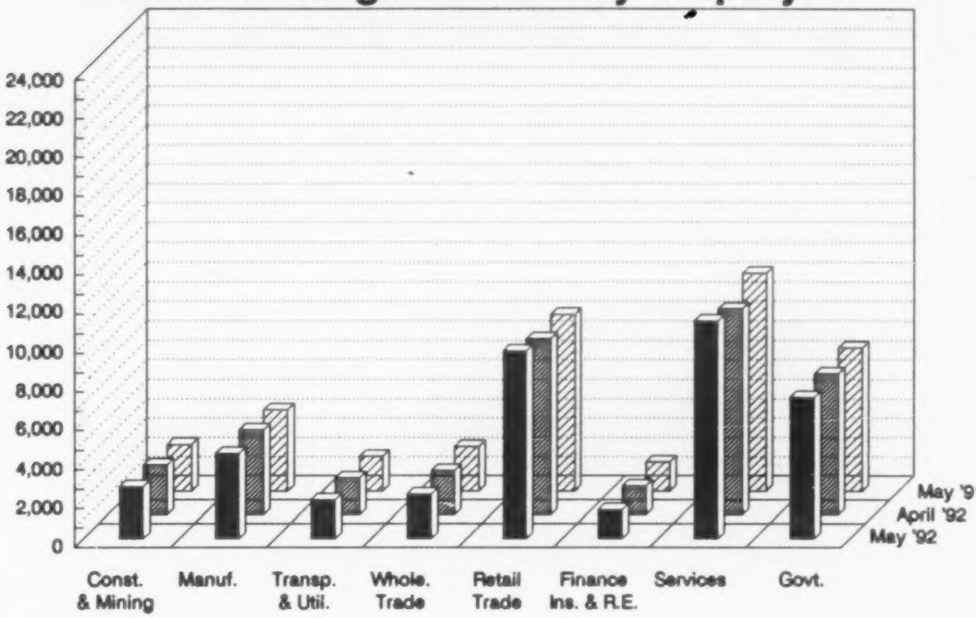


	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**80,600**	**80,000**	**78,600**	**.8**	**2.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	14,300	13,700	13,100	4.4	9.2
*Construction & Mining	4,200	3,700	3,600	13.5	16.7
Manufacturing	10,100	10,000	9,500	1.0	6.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	66,300	66,300	65,500	.0	1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,000	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,300	6,200	-3.2	-1.6
Retail Trade	16,500	16,400	16,100	.6	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,200	8,300	8,200	-1.2	.0
Services	22,300	22,200	21,900	.5	1.8
Government	8,200	8,100	8,100	1.2	1.2

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**41,100**	**39,700**	**39,900**	**3.5**	**3.0**
GOODS PRODUCING	7,100	7,000	6,600	1.4	7.6
*Construction & Mining	2,700	2,600	2,400	3.8	12.5
Manufacturing	4,400	4,400	4,200	.0	4.8
SERVICE PRODUCING	34,000	32,700	33,300	4.0	2.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,000	1,900	1,800	5.3	11.1
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
Retail Trade	9,700	9,100	9,100	6.6	6.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
Services	11,200	10,600	11,200	5.7	.0
Government	7,300	7,300	7,400	.0	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	197,500	194,100	194,200	33.0	32.4	32.5
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,200	44.4	43.9	42.4
Construction	9,800	8,800	9,500	42.1	40.2	38.2
Manufacturing	26,800	26,400	25,600	41.9	40.8	40.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,600	11,500	11,300	37.4	38.0	38.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	70,500	69,600	69,300	29.7	28.9	30.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,500	12,500	12,500	36.9	36.9	34.4
Services	64,000	63,000	63,800	29.5	29.2	29.5
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,200	7,100	6,700	42.5	41.0	40.6
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,300	3,300	3,200	41.0	41.5	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$274.23	$271.51	$264.23	$8.31	$8.38	$8.13
Mining	563.88	571.58	527.03	12.70	13.02	12.43
Construction	431.10	419.69	383.91	10.24	10.44	10.05
Manufacturing	361.18	359.45	353.03	8.62	8.81	8.76
Transportation & Public Utilities	426.73	435.86	429.39	11.41	11.47	11.27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	211.17	206.06	203.78	7.11	7.13	6.77
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	342.80	343.54	297.22	9.29	9.31	8.64
Services	231.87	230.68	231.87	7.86	7.90	7.86
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$366.35	$372.69	$363.37	$8.62	$9.09	$8.95
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$389.91	$384.71	$373.30	$9.51	$9.27	$9.24

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

■ South Dakota has a higher percentage of youth participating in its labor force than the nation.

■ Despite a tight job market, South Dakota graduates are finding employment in their field of study.

■ According to Job Service offices youth in large cities, cities that are growing, and tourism areas across the state will have an easier time finding employment than youth who live in rural areas.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991
Total	1,902	2,835	1,604
Male	1,012	1,655	901
Female	890	1,180	703
White	1,697	2,557	1,438
Nonwhite	205	278	166
Under 45	1,299	1,945	1,132
Over 45	603	890	472
By Industry [2]			
Mining	15	26	25
Construction	204	493	220
Manufacturing	532	604	429
Transportation & Public Utilities	87	129	90
Trade	466	618	393
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	58	72	48
Services	472	787	326
Government	68	106	73
By Occupation [2]			
Professional & Managerial	279	376	238
Clerical and Sales	341	466	318
Services	297	351	265
Processing	165	107	44
Machine Trade	102	166	116
Benchwork	262	462	170
Structural Work	282	575	314
Other	174	332	139
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	377	629	234
3-4 Weeks	262	297	231
5-14 Weeks	672	1,081	663
15 Weeks & Over	591	828	476

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,400	1,828	1,386	-23.4	1.0
B. Weeks Compensated	7,959	13,127	9,030	-39.4	-11.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$755,828	$1,257,295	$820,523	-39.9	-7.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$47,363,233	$46,912,567	$46,695,139	1.0	1.4
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	5,669	6,845	6,834	-17.2	-17.0
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,445	3,964	5,384	12.1	-17.4
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,042	10,492	11,807	5.2	-6.5

The Employer's View

Dear Kid:

Today you came to me for a job. From the look of your shoulders as you walked out, I suspect you've been turned down before, and maybe you believe by now that kids your age can't find jobs.

But I hired a teenager today. You saw him. What was so special about him? Not experience; neither of you had any. Attitude, son, A-T-T-I-T-U-D-E. He did his best to impress me. That is where he edged you out.

He wasn't dressed like Easter Sunday, but then that wasn't necessary. His clothes were clean, and he had gotten a hair cut. He filled out the application form neatly and completely. He did not ask to borrow a pen. He carried his Social Security card and did not ask, "What's a reference?"

He didn't have two friends waiting for him by the soda machine. He didn't start to chew gum or smoke while interviewing. He didn't keep looking at his watch, giving me the impression that he had something more important to do.

He took the time to find out how we operate here, I think he'll keep his eyes open and work for me like he has worked for himself.

He was willing to start at the point where I could afford to pay. Someday, perhaps, he'll have more authority and better pay.

Maybe jobs aren't as plentiful right now, but there are jobs. You may not believe it, but all around you employers are looking for young men and women smart enough to go after a job in the old-fashioned way.

If you have even the slightest idea what I'm trying to say, let it show the next time you ask for a job. You will be head and shoulders above the rest.

For both our sakes, get eager, will you!

The Boss

Source: Excerpt from "*The Boss Gives Worthy Advice*"; William Raspberry, Arizona Republic; April 1978

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	May 1992	April 1992	May 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	139.7	139.5	135.6	0.1	3.0
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.8	108.1	106.4	0.6	2.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$158,818	$158,541	$154,708	0.2	2.7
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,230	1,108	983	11.0	25.1
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	6.50	8.50	0.0	-23.5

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

- Young labor force entrants are being more selective about employment they accept.

- The Department of Labor initiates the Summer Youth Program for economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth.

- The trade and service industries in the state provide youth with many temporary summer jobs.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

June 1992 Published July 1992

How SD's counties fare in capturing retail sales potential

Just 10 of South Dakota's counties are able to exceed their potential taxable retail sales. Those counties have a higher ratio of per capita personal income to per capita taxable sales than statewide South Dakota, which means they receive more taxable sales dollars for each dollar of per capita personal income. On the other hand, over 80 percent of the state's counties lose a significant portion of their potential taxable sales to other counties with larger retail trade centers.

To determine potential taxable sales we compared the ratio of 1990 per capita personal income to 1990 per capita taxable sales for each county to the same ratio for statewide South Dakota. All counties were indexed to the statewide taxable sales divided by personal income, to measure the relative gain or loss of potential taxable sales dollars. Because both figures used are per capita (meaning an average per person in the population), all counties are treated the same in the comparison--regardless of their total population or gross sales volume.

Most of the 10 counties exceeding the statewide ratio seem to have several similarities, one being that each has a regional retail trade center. In nine of the 10 cases, large population is a commonality. Hospitals and medical centers are another common factor that help these counties gain taxable sales. Trips to a doctor appointment or to visit people in the hospital often also mean a meal out, a shopping stop, or maybe even a stay in a motel.

Post-secondary schools help retail sales by bringing students and their parents to the area. Although students generally do not have high personal income, they spend a comparatively large portion of their income on taxable items (food, entertainment and clothing).

Tourism and other travel along South Dakota's interstates and major highways provides some of these counties with their biggest source of outside taxable sales. Another commonality of those counties rating high on the index, although difficult to measure, is that they have larger cities with a diversified industrial base which attracts people into the city to work. Those commuters often take their credit cards and checkbooks with them and make purchases before going home.

Pennington County has the highest index in the state, at 1.52. It is the second largest county in South Dakota, and Rapid City, the most dominant retail trade center in the western half of the state, is located there. Many additional factors contribute to Pennington's high index. Rapid City, located on Interstate 90, is a stop for many western travelers. Tourism plays an important role, with Mount Rushmore and many other attractions drawing people to the county. People also use Rapid City as a 'jumping-off point' to visit other attractions in the Black Hills, like Custer State Park, Terry Peak and Deadwood.

Rapid City's mall and other shopping areas draw people to the area. Rapid City's three post-secondary institutions--National College, SD School of Mines and Technology, and Western Dakota Vocational Technical Institute--help retail sales as well. Rapid City medical facilities provide primary care to many people outside Pennington County, as well as taking referrals from hospitals all over western South Dakota.

Codington County, the state's fifth largest county, ranked second with an index of 1.41. Once again we see the influence of an interstate highway, with Watertown being located on I-29. Surrounded by counties with no major cities, Watertown's retail trade sector is dominant in the local area. Watertown also has a wide enough industrial base to draw commuters into the city for work. The provision of medical care is another reason for Codington's high level of taxable sales.

Minnehaha comes in third

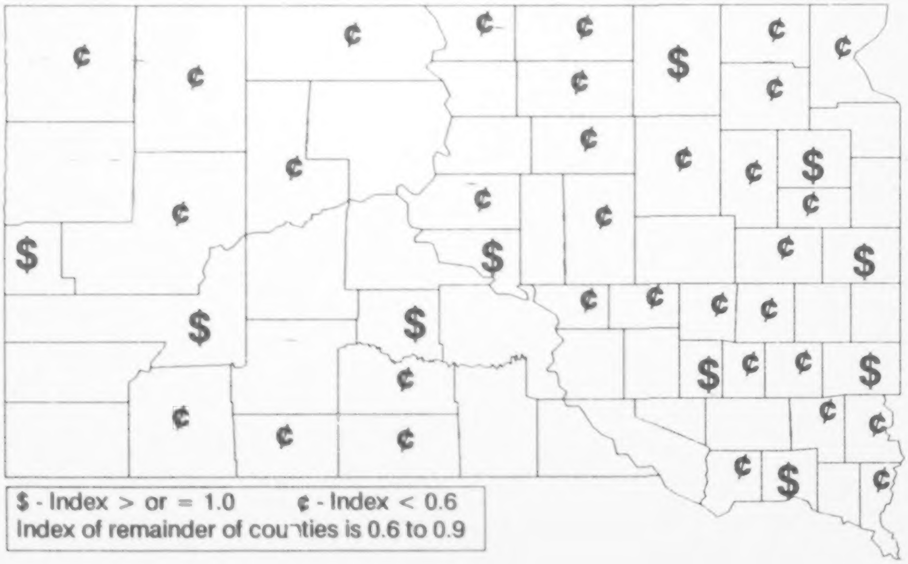
The state's largest county, Minnehaha, ranks third in the state with an index value of 1.34. This third place ranking is especially surprising, since Minnehaha County brings in the most taxable sales dollars in the state. The reason for the seeming discrepancy is that, as mentioned above, the indexed comparison removes population size as a factor.

A multitude of other factors help give this county its high index. Sioux Falls, South Dakota's only city with over 100,000 residents, offers a wide range of activities--from sporting events and concerts to the Great Plains Zoo and a multistate regional trade center. Its location at the intersection of I-90 and I-29 makes it easily accessible. The Sioux Falls airport is a regional link to national terminals.

Sioux Falls' biggest assets are its size and its ability to offer a wide variety of activities and merchandise so that no matter what people's tastes are there is always something for them in Sioux Falls. Minnehaha County offers a wide range of opportunities for post-secondary education, with Augustana, Sioux Falls College, Southeast Vocational Technical Institute and several proprietary schools. Minnehaha County's health care providers have established themselves as regional leaders. Again, a varied industrial base draws residents from outlying counties into Sioux Falls jobs.

Ranking fourth on the index is Davison County, at 1.34. This might seem high upon first examination, but after a closer look the reasons are evident. Davison County's Mitchell is a strong local retail shopping center for nearby counties, in part because of its location just off I-90. Most tourists heading west drive on I-90, and one major stop is the world's only Corn Palace in the heart of downtown Mitchell. Dakota Wesleyan University and Mitchell Vocational Technical Institute are another plus for the county's retail sales.

Lawrence County's index is 1.25. Gambling, Deadwood's newest attraction, brings millions of dollars into the county. Tourism has always been a big draw in the Black Hills, and Lawrence



County is located in the beautiful northern hills. This Black Hills region provides entertainment year round for those who love the outdoors, from skiing and snowmobiling to camping and hiking. Spearfish is making an important contribution to the taxable sales of the county with its expanding retail trade industry. Students at Black Hills State University also add to taxable sales dollars spent in Lawrence County.

Yankton County, located on the southern boundary of the state, has an index of 1.21. Yankton gets much business from Nebraska, with one of the few bridges crossing the Missouri River. Yankton has a local retail trade center and a hospital to serve surrounding towns and counties. The river and its recreational uses bring additional sales to the county.

Brown County's index is 1.15, relatively low for the third largest county in the state. Brown County has Northern State University and a hospital which provides referral health care for surrounding counties as well as primary care for the region. It also has Aberdeen, the largest city in the northeast, which is a strong competitor for the local retail trade. But that trade center has to compete with larger trade centers like Bismarck and Fargo for out-of-county shoppers within its trade area. Brown County also lacks the boost which access to an interstate highway gives to tourism and other trade businesses in many of the higher-ranking counties.

Next in the ranking on the index, at 1.14, is Hughes County. The capital city, Pierre, is a real plus for Hughes County, with people traveling there to conduct state business, especially during the legislative session. The Missouri River draws hunters and fishermen to the area. Pierre is the medical care provider and the local retail trade center for the central part of the state.

Jones County . . . another surprise

Ranking next highest on the index (1.10) is Jones County, the least populated county in the state. Jones County does not have a regional retail trade center, hospital or educational institution. There is no major city to attract commuters into Jones County to work. Jones County thrives on tourism, which is alive and well thanks to the interstate. Its largest city, Murdo, seems to attract many tourists to visit its museum and spend the night before "making for the Hills" the next day. The dominant businesses in Jones County are hotels, gas stations, and eating and drinking places, all directly related to tourism.

Brookings County has an index of 1.01. The city of Brookings in Brookings County has a variety of industries which draw some people from neighboring counties into work. It is also the home of South Dakota State University, with an enrollment of over eight thousand students. Brookings also has the only hospital serving the surrounding small communities. Brookings County probably would have performed better on the index if not for its location, only an hour away from larger trade centers Sioux Falls and Watertown.

On the other end of the spectrum are the counties with indexes of .59 and lower. These counties are losing a large portion of potential taxable sales to other counties which have larger retail trade centers. Thirty-two counties--just less than half of all the counties in the state--fall into this category.

There are many reasons these counties lose large amounts of taxable sales to other cities. Many don't have a city of significant size for a retail trade center, and 20 of the counties have fewer than 5,000 people. All counties in this category have a small local trade center (such as Pierre) or a major retail trade center (like Watertown or Rapid City) nearby. These sparsely-populated counties lose retail sales to the nearby trade centers simply because their merchants cannot offer the variety of products and services, and they lack such plusses as proximity to an interstate highway, a hospital offering regional service, a post-secondary school and tourism attractions.

Labor Force

	June 1992[1]				June 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
			Seasonally Adjusted					
United States	**127,549,000**	**117,574,000**	**9,975,000**	**7.8**	**125,524,000**	**116,909,000**	**8,615,000**	**6.9**
South Dakota	**357,400**	**344,700**	**12,700**	**3.5**	**357,900**	**346,800**	**11,200**	**3.1**
			Not Seasonally Adjusted					
Sioux Falls MSA	77,006	75,181	1,825	2.4	76,717	75,106	1,611	2.1
Rapid City MSA	42,397	41,003	1,394	3.3	41,853	40,488	1,365	3.3
Aurora	1,474	1,432	42	2.8	1,470	1,454	16	1.1
Beadle	8,396	8,059	337	4.0	8,534	8,277	257	3.0
Bennett	1,589	1,451	138	8.7	1,574	1,488	86	5.5
Bon Homme	3,536	3,414	122	3.5	3,552	3,491	61	1.7
Brookings	15,349	14,515	834	5.4	15,108	14,397	711	4.7
Brown	19,499	18,605	894	4.6	19,575	18,864	711	3.6
Brule	2,767	2,569	198	7.2	2,774	2,660	114	4.1
Buffalo	467	407	60	12.8	459	407	52	11.3
Butte	3,476	3,256	220	6.3	3,503	3,346	157	4.5
Campbell	1,020	1,005	15	1.5	1,086	1,062	24	2.2
Charles Mix	4,145	4,059	86	2.1	4,047	3,890	157	3.9
Clark	1,698	1,659	39	2.3	1,848	1,799	49	2.7
Clay	7,047	6,757	290	4.1	6,920	6,641	279	4.0
Codington	12,549	12,163	386	3.1	12,496	12,090	406	3.2
Corson	1,503	1,152	351	23.4	1,453	1,184	269	18.5
Custer	4,701	4,639	62	1.3	4,741	4,696	45	0.9
Davison	8,893	8,688	205	2.3	9,051	8,899	152	1.7
Day	3,056	2,972	84	2.7	3,203	3,114	89	2.8
Deuel	2,197	2,125	72	3.3	2,227	2,191	36	1.6
Dewey	2,198	1,864	334	15.2	2,182	1,881	301	13.8
Douglas	1,523	1,508	15	1.0	1,625	1,605	20	1.2
Edmunds	1,899	1,864	35	1.8	2,050	1,965	85	4.1
Fall River	3,203	3,104	99	3.1	3,271	3,158	113	3.5
Faulk	1,144	1,112	32	2.8	1,158	1,145	13	1.1
Grant	4,032	3,893	139	3.4	4,136	4,023	113	2.7
Gregory	2,372	2,322	50	2.1	2,405	2,342	63	2.6
Haakon	1,071	1,048	23	2.1	1,142	1,114	28	2.5
Hamlin	2,649	2,553	96	3.6	2,536	2,464	72	2.8
Hand	1,773	1,728	45	2.5	1,860	1,811	49	2.6
Hanson	1,413	1,361	52	3.7	1,433	1,405	28	2.0
Harding	697	675	22	3.2	768	759	9	1.2
Hughes	8,723	8,491	232	2.7	8,460	8,274	186	2.2

Labor Force

	June 1992[1]				June 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,361	4,319	42	1.0	4,258	4,202	56	1.3
Hyde	794	767	27	3.4	831	815	16	1.9
Jackson	1,869	1,805	64	3.4	1,812	1,756	56	3.1
Jerauld	1,063	1,026	37	3.5	1,121	1,102	19	1.7
Jones	692	669	23	3.3	737	724	13	1.8
Kingsbury	2,715	2,629	86	3.2	2,716	2,685	31	1.1
Lake	4,949	4,741	208	4.2	5,005	4,844	161	3.2
Lawrence	13,340	12,778	562	4.2	13,592	13,133	459	3.4
Lincoln	7,321	7,116	205	2.8	7,345	7,195	150	2.0
Lyman	1,417	1,328	89	6.3	1,524	1,405	119	7.8
McCook	2,777	2,696	81	2.9	2,866	2,836	30	1.0
McPherson	1,500	1,450	50	3.3	1,527	1,510	17	1.1
Marshall	2,240	2,206	34	1.5	2,272	2,212	60	2.6
Meade	10,432	10,026	406	3.9	10,587	10,233	354	3.3
Mellette	802	752	50	6.2	811	775	36	4.4
Miner	1,286	1,249	37	2.9	1,464	1,423	41	2.8
Minnehaha	77,006	75,181	1,825	2.4	76,717	75,106	1,611	2.1
Moody	3,538	3,293	245	6.9	3,450	3,253	197	5.7
Pennington	42,397	41,003	1,394	3.3	41,853	40,488	1,365	3.3
Perkins	2,120	2,097	23	1.1	2,231	2,203	28	1.3
Potter	1,384	1,337	47	3.4	1,411	1,375	36	2.6
Roberts	4,349	4,149	200	4.6	4,547	4,397	150	3.3
Sanborn	1,007	977	30	3.0	1,059	1,031	28	2.6
Shannon	2,483	2,017	466	18.8	2,335	1,895	440	18.8
Spink	3,465	3,361	104	3.0	3,596	3,521	75	2.1
Stanley	1,522	1,470	52	3.4	1,520	1,446	74	4.9
Sully	735	713	22	3.0	769	756	13	1.7
Todd	2,611	2,430	181	6.9	2,632	2,439	193	7.3
Tripp	3,145	3,071	74	2.4	3,274	3,221	53	1.6
Turner	3,532	3,492	40	1.1	3,981	3,910	71	1.8
Union	7,701	7,516	185	2.4	6,890	6,657	233	3.4
Walworth	2,840	2,734	106	3.7	2,911	2,801	110	3.8
Yankton	10,469	10,278	191	1.8	10,587	10,346	241	2.3
Ziebach	1,351	1,257	94	7.0	1,280	1,170	102	8.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	365,300	352,400	12,900	3.5	366,200	354,800	11,400	3.1

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

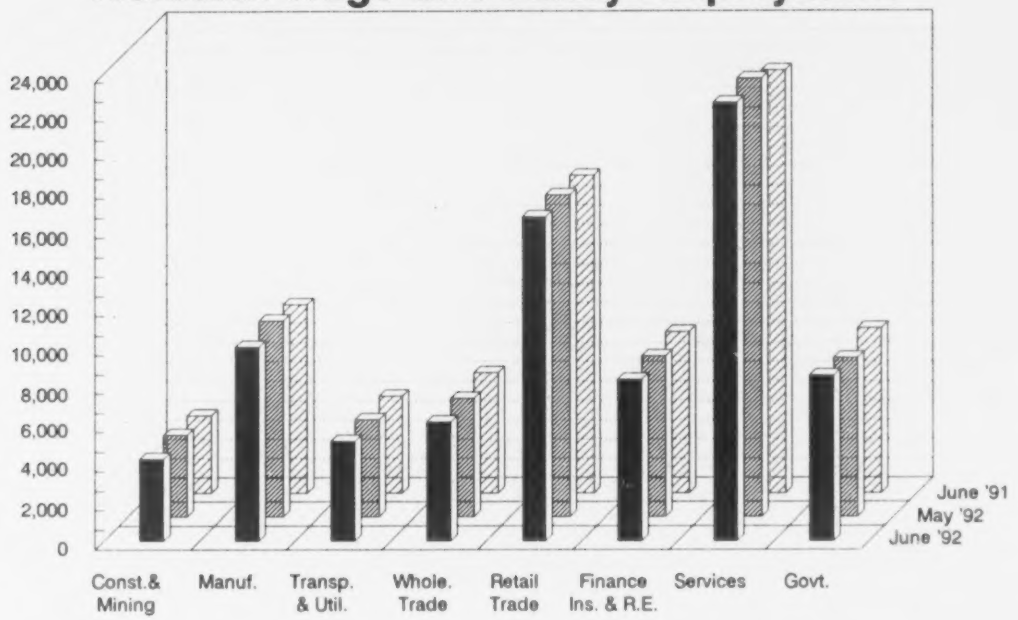
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

				% Change From	
	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**309,100**	**305,600**	**304,100**	**1.1**	**1.6**
GOODS PRODUCING	53,500	51,900	51,100	3.1	4.7
Mining	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Construction	13,700	12,300	13,200	11.4	3.8
Manufacturing	37,000	36,800	35,100	.5	5.4
Durable Goods	22,000	21,700	20,200	1.4	8.9
Nondurable Goods	15,000	15,100	14,900	-.7	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,900	7,800	-2.5	-1.3
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,400	3,300	.0	3.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	255,600	253,700	253,000	.7	1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,600	13,800	13,600	-1.4	.0
Transportation	8,300	8,600	8,200	-3.5	1.2
Communication	2,900	2,900	3,000	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,500	19,400	19,400	.5	.5
Durable Goods	8,900	8,700	9,000	2.3	-1.1
Nondurable Goods	10,600	10,700	10,400	-.9	1.9
Retail Trade	62,100	60,900	61,400	2.0	1.1
Eating and Drinking Establishments	22,700	21,800	22,700	4.1	.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,000	11,000	11,100	.0	-.9
Food Stores	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,900	16,700	16,700	1.2	1.2
Finance	10,900	10,800	10,700	.9	1.9
Depository Institutions	6,000	5,900	5,800	1.7	3.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,100	4,200	4,400	-2.4	-6.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	4,000	.0	-2.5
Services	77,800	76,000	77,200	2.4	.8
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	12,700	11,000	12,400	15.5	2.4
Personal and Business	8,000	7,800	8,700	2.6	-8.0
Medical and Health Services	29,100	29,100	28,700	.0	1.4
Hospitals	13,600	13,600	13,200	.0	3.0
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,500	15,500	15,400	.0	.6
Educational Services	5,000	5,200	4,800	-3.8	4.2
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Membership Organizations	9,200	9,100	9,300	1.1	-1.1
Government	65,700	66,900	64,700	-1.8	1.5
Federal	11,500	11,700	11,200	-1.7	2.7
State	17,400	18,000	17,100	-3.3	1.8
State Education	6,700	8,700	6,400	-23.0	4.7
Local	36,800	37,200	36,400	-1.1	1.1
Local Education	19,700	21,300	19,600	-7.5	.5

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

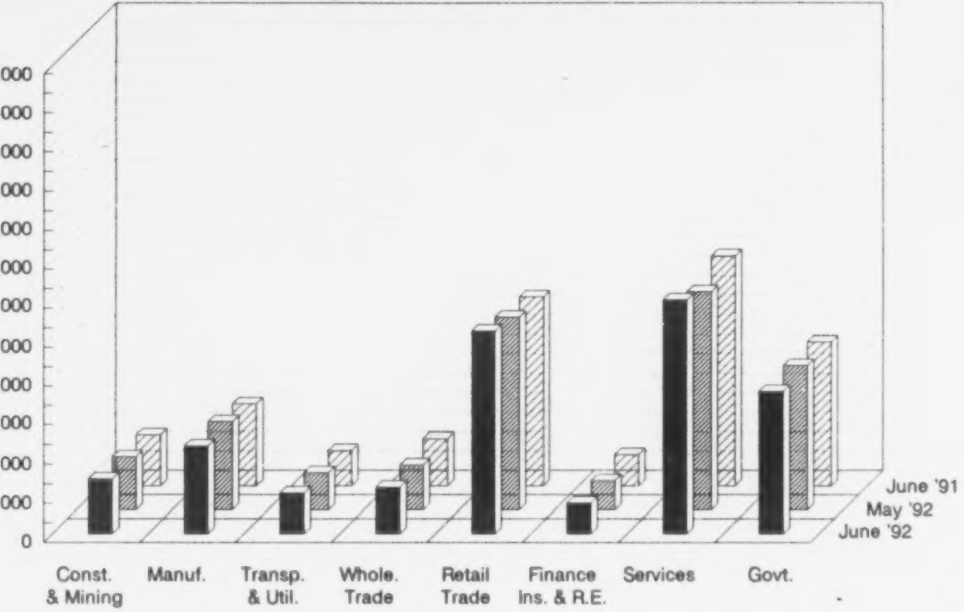


	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**81,300**	**80,900**	**79,700**	**.5**	**2.0**
GOODS PRODUCING	14,200	14,300	13,700	-.7	3.6
*Construction & Mining	4,200	4,200	4,000	.0	5.0
Manufacturing	10,000	10,100	9,700	-1.0	3.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	67,100	66,600	66,000	.8	1.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,100	5,000	5,000	2.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,100	6,200	.0	-1.6
Retail Trade	16,600	16,500	16,300	.6	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,300	8,300	8,300	.0	.0
Services	22,500	22,500	21,700	.0	3.7
Government	8,500	8,200	8,500	3.7	.0

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**43,100**	**41,400**	**41,500**	**4.1**	**3.9**
GOODS PRODUCING	7,300	7,200	6,800	1.4	7.4
*Construction & Mining	2,800	2,700	2,600	3.7	7.7
Manufacturing	4,500	4,500	4,200	.0	7.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	35,800	34,200	34,700	4.7	3.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,100	1,900	1,800	10.5	16.7
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,300	2,400	4.3	.0
Retail Trade	10,400	9,900	9,700	5.1	7.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,600	1,500	1,600	6.7	.0
Services	12,000	11,200	11,800	7.1	1.7
Government	7,300	7,400	7,400	-1.4	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	203,000	198,100	200,500	33.7	33.4	33.8
Mining	2,400	2,300	2,300	43.6	44.4	44.5
Construction	11,300	10,100	10,500	42.7	41.9	40.9
Manufacturing	27,000	26,800	26,000	41.3	42.0	41.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,700	11,300	38.6	37.6	39.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	71,800	70,600	70,800	30.0	29.8	31.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,700	12,500	12,700	38.0	36.4	36.0
Services	66,300	64,100	66,900	31.1	30.8	30.5
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,100	7,200	6,900	40.1	40.6	41.2
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,400	3,300	3,100	42.9	42.6	41.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$275.33	$275.55	$272.09	$8.17	$8.25	$8.05
Mining	555.90	563.88	557.14	12.75	12.70	12.52
Construction	429.14	429.06	406.96	10.05	10.24	9.95
Manufacturing	359.72	366.66	360.50	8.71	8.73	8.75
Transportation & Public Utilities	445.44	429.02	439.43	11.54	11.41	11.21
Wholesale & Retail Trade	213.00	211.28	213.34	7.10	7.09	6.73
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	331.36	335.97	311.76	8.72	9.23	8.66
Services	232.63	234.39	234.24	7.48	7.61	7.68
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$358.09	$366.62	$363.80	$8.93	$9.03	$8.83
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$386.10	$394.48	$393.01	$9.00	$9.26	$9.47

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991
Total	1,969	1,902	1,765
Male	914	1,012	829
Female	1,055	890	936
White	1,621	1,697	1,427
Nonwhite	348	205	338
Under 45	1,296	1,299	1,240
Over 45	673	603	525
By Industry[2]			
Mining	8	15	11
Construction	151	204	143
Manufacturing	359	532	399
Transportation & Public Utilities	81	87	85
Trade	550	466	381
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60	58	55
Services	714	472	564
Government	46	68	127
By Occupation[2]			
Professional & Managerial	421	279	371
Clerical and Sales	436	341	396
Services	347	297	325
Processing	72	165	49
Machine Trade	92	102	99
Benchwork	150	262	140
Structural Work	244	282	230
Other	207	174	155
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	423	377	434
3-4 Weeks	306	262	235
5-14 Weeks	745	672	669
15 Weeks & Over	495	591	427

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,620	1,400	1,540	15.7	5.2
B. Weeks Compensated	7,861	7,959	7,118	-1.2	10.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$680,280	$755,828	$587,402	-10.0	15.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$46,782,833	$47,363,233	$47,060,052	-1.2	-0.6
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	5,855	5,669	6,032	3.3	-2.9
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,896	4,445	6,351	32.6	-7.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	13,500	11,042	12,945	22.3	4.3

Highlights of South Dakota's Labor Market in June

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in June 1992 was 357,400, with 344,700 employed and 12,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate dropped to 3.5 percent, a decrease from the May rate of 3.8 percent. At 3.5 percent, South Dakota joblessness stands 4.3 points below the U.S. unemployment rate.

Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) indicates there were more teenagers unemployed in June than in May. Evidently, many teenagers began to look for summer jobs after the school year ended. It appears that older job seekers looking for work in May either found jobs or left the labor force, since the number of unemployed persons age 20+ was down in June.

Nonfarm Employment Changes in June

This information is not seasonally adjusted

With just two exceptions in the last ten years, the month of June has historically noted the highest nonfarm wage and salary employment level of the year. This June, South Dakota is boasting a nonfarm wage and salary employment level of 309,100. Whether this will be the highest employment level in 1992 remains to be seen, but it is the highest level recorded yet this year.

Despite a decrease of 200 jobs in private education as the school year closed, employment in the services industry increased 1,800 over the month. The growth was concentrated in the division of hotels/motels and amusements and was spurred by travel and tourism.

The construction industry, after performing at less than the normal seasonal pattern during the month of May, rebounded to more seasonally-expected levels in June with the addition of 1,400 jobs. In spite of the slow start in May, this industry led all industry groups with the largest percentage job growth for two months in a row.

Compared to a year ago . . .

Over the year, 5,000 new nonfarm wage and salaried jobs were added in the state, for a growth rate of 1.6 percent.

Contrary to the national trends, where employment levels decreased by 1.1 percent, manufacturing employment in South Dakota gained an additional 1,900 jobs from June 1991 and is leading all industries in job growth. Fast-growing manufacturing industries continue to include industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment, transportation equipment, lumber and wood products, furniture, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Government employment increased by 1,000 jobs from year-ago employment levels with federal, state and local government noting approximately equal employment increases over year-ago levels. State government noted an increase of 300 jobs, all of which occurred in state education.

The retail trade industry took a marginal lead over the services industry in job growth, with the addition of 700 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The year-ago retail trade employment levels were higher than normal, being impacted by exceptional growth because of the legalization of gambling in South Dakota and a large retail chain building multiple stores in the state.

The services industry noted the addition of 600 jobs from June 1991 levels in spite of a 700 job decrease in the personal and business services division. This large employment decrease may be due in part to the fact that some of these businesses have clients throughout the nation and may be feeling the impact of national economic trends.

The construction industry in South Dakota is one of several industries partly out of sync with the nation. Nationally, construction activity declined two percent from year-ago levels, while construction activity in South Dakota increased by 3.8 percent. One reason for the construction employment growth in South Dakota is the increased demand for residential housing caused by the migration of people to urban areas.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	140.2	139.7	136.0	0.4	3.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.2	108.6	107.3	-0.4	0.8
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$159,762	$159,005	$154,594	0.5	3.3
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,167	1,205	1,036	-3.2	12.6
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.50	6.50	8.50	0.0	-23.5

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1982 - 1984 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

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Employment Trends Provide Economic Perspective

Historical employment trends provide a perspective of where South Dakota's economy has been and perhaps can lend some insight into where these trends may lead in the future. In the last five years, South Dakota's employment trends have been impacted by business openings and expansions, new physical and mental health programs, specialization in health services, new technology, increased competition, new state and national legislation, and increasing tourism.

The most comprehensive data base on empoyment trends is the covered (by unemployment insurance) employment and earnings data. The number of employees covered by unemployment insurance is equivalent to approximately 92 percent of South Dakota's wage and salaried workers. South Dakota wage and salaried workers who are not covered by South Dakota unemployment insurance law include railroad employees; state and local government elected officials; work-study students; and religious organization employees. (Some religious organizations may opt to provide unemployment insurance coverage to their employees.) Some employers who do not meet the minimum payroll and employment level criteria to be covered by unemployment insurance law are also not included in this employment data base.

In this article, we will explore the three industry divisions with the largest employment in the state and attempt to highlight what factors impacted employment trends in these industries.

Service Industry Division

The services industry division employs the most workers in the state. From 1987 through 1991, this division increased employment by 22.6 percent (or 12,283 workers). The amusement and recreation services industry group had the largest percentage of employment growth (49.5 percent) within this division. Much of the employment growth within amusement and recreation services was due to the influx of new businesses when gambling was legalized in the state. In addition, tourism in South Dakota has flourished because of such events as the 50th anniversaries of the Sturgis Bike Rally and Mount Rushmore. With the number of tourists on the rise, the amusement and recreation services industry group hired additional employees.

The lodging industry group, within the services industry division, also increased in employment over the last five years (38.4 percent). Once again the increased number of tourists within the state boosted employment levels as this industry group expanded existing establishments and built new facilities to accommodate them.

The social services industry group had an employment increase of 30 percent from 1987 through 1991. Much of the growth within the social services industry group occurred because of increased employment in individual and family care services. The rise in employment within individual and family care services can be attributed to the need for counseling to help people deal with the pressures of every day life. In addition, residential care services (which serve aging people, those with chemical dependencies, and emotionally and physically handicapped people) grew because of the number of establishments in this sector increased due to the demand for these services.

The health services industry group increased in employment by 20 percent from 1987 through 1991. The expansion of services offered by several regional medical centers within the state helped boost employment. South Dakota's aging population has made greater use of the available health services, and this has also contributed to the employment growth within this industry group.

Retail Trade Industry Division

The second largest employer in the state is the retail trade industry division. This division had an employment increase of 17.3 percent (or 8,756 workers) from 1987 through 1991. All industry groups within the retail trade division experienced employment growth. This growth can be attributed to store expansions to remain competitive and the opening of new stores within the state.

The general merchandise stores industry group had the largest employment increase (44.4 percent) from 1987 through 1991. Department stores and the miscellaneous general merchandise stores contributed to the majority of the employment growth in this industry group. Most of the employment growth within these stores can be attributed to the expansion and opening of new stores within the state. Existing department stores found that they had to expand goods and services to remain competitive with new national and regional chain stores which moved into the state from 1987 through 1991. A majority of the new general merchandise department stores that opened in South Dakota during this time period were variety stores which offer a mix of goods at affordable prices.

The eating and drinking establishments industry group, within the retail trade industry division, had an increase in employment of 18.4 percent from 1987 through 1991. Again, the introduction of legalized gambling caused the majority of this employment increase. The location of legalized gambling in eating and drinking establishments has resulted in the need for workers who are at least 21 years of age. Restaurants which offer more services and products to attract customers have also contributed to employment growth within the eating and drinking establishments industry group.

The food stores industry group increased employment (14.7 percent) from 1987 through 1991. Efforts by grocery stores to provide one-stop shopping has led to increased employment in this industry group. Grocery stores expanded to include a better selection and larger variety of food products, as well as offering nonfood products and services.

The furniture industry group increased in covered employment (10.8 percent) from 1987 through 1991. Much of this employment increase was in the electronics and computer stores sector of this industry group. Because of technological advancements in the products sold by these stores, they have had to hire specialized staff to sell and sometimes service their products.

Government

Government was the third largest employer in South Dakota in 1991. From 1987 through 1991, this industry division had a covered annual average employment increase of 6.3 percent (or 3,257 workers).

Within government, local government-education had an employment increase of 7.4 percent from 1987 through 1991. The largest year-to-year employment change occurred from 1990 to 1991 with an increase of 510 employees. While some schools have closed in less-populated areas, increased enrollments and students with special needs in the remaining schools resulted in more faculty and teacher aides being hired. Also, the staffing of new programs in the school curriculum resulted in additional employment.

Local government-noneducation had a 6.8 percent increase in employment from 1987 through 1991. A majority of the employment growth in local government-noneducation occurred in law enforcement, parks and recreation, and hospitals.

From 1987 through 1991, state government-education also had an employment growth of 15.4

percent. Much of this employment growth can be attributed to the additional student laborers working at South Dakota's post-secondary schools.

State government-noneducation experienced a 4.4 percent increase in annual average employment from 1987 through 1991. Individual and family social services contributed to most of the employment growth. Some examples of the social services provided are: adult day care centers for the elderly and disabled, homemaker services, self-help organizations for alcoholics and gamblers, nonresident alcoholism counseling services, counseling centers, and family counseling services.

Another large contributor to the employment growth in state government-noneducation is public order and safety. Increased law enforcement demands because of changes in state and national legislation and increased population have caused the need for additional state police and highway patrol.

For Additional Information...

If you have found this article interesting and would like to read a historical trend analysis of other industries, you might be interested in obtaining a copy of the **Employment and Earning Covered by Unemployment Insurance** publication. This publication is produced by the Labor Market Information Center, of the South Dakota Department of Labor, and contains information on historical trend analysis for all industry divisions within the state. In addition, this publication also contains information on annual average covered employment, average annual earnings, employee turnover and employer size.

To order a copy of the **Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance** publication, call or write to the address on the back cover of this publication.

Highlights of South Dakota's Labor Market in July

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in July 1992 was 358,200, with 347,400 employed and 10,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate dropped to 3.0 percent, a decrease from the June rate of 3.5 percent. Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) indicates that most of the employment increase in July occurred among teenagers. It appears that many of the teenagers that began seeking summer employment last month have found jobs.

Nonfarm Employment Changes

The July nonfarm wage and salary employment level dropped to 305,700 with a loss of 4,600 jobs (or 1.5 percent). These levels traditionally drop from June to July. This year was no exception as the state experienced a job decrease.

The construction industry continued its strong showing this summer, leading all industry groups with the largest percentage employment growth from last month of 4.4 percent.

The number of jobs in government decreased 5,300 due to a seasonally expected downturn in educational employment. The division of local government had the major portion of this decrease followed by state government. Cafeteria workers, bus drivers, and other employees who were on June payrolls are no longer working in July.

The services industry declined 300 jobs over the month. The educational services sector followed the same trend as state and local education with the loss of 800 jobs. Travel and tourism continued to spur seasonal employment increases in the sector of hotels/motels and amusements, which added 500 jobs. The addition of these 500 jobs softened the impact of the 800 job decrease in educational services.

The wholesale trade industry did not perform as seasonally expected during the month of July. A wet and cool summer apparently delayed the hiring of seasonal workers to detassel corn for seed companies. This seasonal activity has started but not to the extent that is customary for the month of July.

Compared to a year ago...

Over the year, 5,200 new nonfarm wage and salaried jobs were added in the state, for a growth rate of 1.7 percent. The economy of South Dakota is performing much better than the nation as a whole. Nationally, the over-the-year job growth was 0.4 percent. Manufacturing was the fastest growing industry group in the state with a 6.2 percent growth rate, adding 2,200 jobs.

Labor Force

	July 1992[1]				July 1991			
Seasonally Adjusted								
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	**127,532,000**	**117,772,000**	**9,760,000**	**7.7**	**125,204,000**	**116,729,000**	**8,475,000**	**6.8**
South Dakota	**358,200**	**347,400**	**10,800**	**3.0**	**359,700**	**347,700**	**12,000**	**3.3**
Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Sioux Falls MSA	78,078	76,595	1,483	1.9	77,081	75,443	1,638	2.1
Rapid City MSA	42,065	40,891	1,174	2.8	42,778	41,394	1,384	3.2
Aurora	1,453	1,434	19	1.3	1,447	1,432	15	1.0
Beadle	8,338	8,135	203	2.4	8,560	8,291	269	3.1
Bennett	1,388	1,323	65	4.7	1,410	1,331	79	5.6
Bon Homme	3,500	3,457	43	1.2	3,611	3,522	89	2.5
Brookings	14,942	14,395	547	3.7	15,139	14,503	636	4.2
Brown	19,586	18,925	661	3.4	19,420	18,676	744	3.8
Brule	2,584	2,529	55	2.1	2,681	2,614	67	2.5
Buffalo	485	421	64	13.2	473	402	71	15.0
Butte	3,257	3,096	161	4.9	3,337	3,221	116	3.5
Campbell	1,015	990	25	2.5	1,060	1,023	37	3.5
Charles Mix	4,092	4,046	46	1.1	3,973	3,833	140	3.5
Clark	1,736	1,674	62	3.6	1,859	1,810	49	2.6
Clay	7,005	6,735	270	3.9	6,901	6,622	279	4.0
Codington	12,360	12,100	260	2.1	12,394	11,930	464	3.7
Corson	1,407	1,130	277	19.7	1,431	1,118	313	21.9
Custer	4,868	4,803	65	1.3	5,011	4,954	57	1.1
Davison	8,890	8,751	139	1.6	9,196	9,036	160	1.7
Day	3,017	2,959	58	1.9	3,225	3,131	94	2.9
Deuel	2,161	2,104	57	2.6	2,226	2,170	56	2.5
Dewey	2,086	1,738	348	16.7	2,059	1,664	395	19.2
Douglas	1,614	1,542	72	4.5	1,613	1,594	19	1.2
Edmunds	2,010	1,907	103	5.1	2,027	1,971	56	2.8
Fall River	3,341	3,242	99	3.0	3,332	3,213	119	3.6
Faulk	1,125	1,112	13	1.2	1,140	1,128	12	1.1
Grant	4,079	3,957	122	3.0	4,199	4,086	113	2.7
Gregory	2,420	2,398	22	.9	2,385	2,356	29	1.2
Haakon	1,091	1,074	17	1.6	1,123	1,079	44	3.9
Hamlin	2,562	2,495	67	2.6	2,398	2,356	42	1.8
Hand	1,839	1,784	55	3.0	1,888	1,826	62	3.3
Hanson	1,377	1,345	32	2.3	1,424	1,374	50	3.5
Harding	711	692	19	2.7	760	752	8	1.1
Hughes	8,702	8,557	145	1.7	8,392	8,220	172	2.0

Labor Force

	July 1992[1]				July 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,419	4,381	38	.9	4,215	4,168	47	1.1
Hyde	767	744	23	3.0	811	782	29	3.6
Jackson	1,844	1,806	38	2.1	1,862	1,817	45	2.4
Jerauld	1,079	1,047	32	3.0	1,121	1,082	39	3.5
Jones	678	672	6	.9	719	704	15	2.1
Kingsbury	2,728	2,635	93	3.4	2,732	2,670	62	2.3
Lake	4,978	4,742	236	4.7	4,985	4,817	168	3.4
Lawrence	13,544	13,137	407	3.0	14,565	14,118	447	3.1
Lincoln	7,318	7,121	197	2.7	7,356	7,235	121	1.6
Lyman	1,404	1,330	74	5.3	1,592	1,478	114	7.2
McCook	2,717	2,655	62	2.3	2,824	2,743	81	2.9
McPherson	1,565	1,478	87	5.6	1,501	1,488	13	.9
Marshall	2,329	2,261	68	2.9	2,307	2,267	40	1.7
Meade	10,194	9,958	236	2.3	10,007	9,704	303	3.0
Mellette	767	729	38	5.0	797	772	25	3.1
Miner	1,272	1,240	32	2.5	1,457	1,444	13	.9
Minnehaha	78,078	76,595	1,483	1.9	77,081	75,443	1,638	2.1
Moody	3,627	3,340	287	7.9	3,374	3,098	276	8.2
Pennington	42,065	40,891	1,174	2.8	42,778	41,394	1,384	3.2
Perkins	2,180	2,122	58	2.7	2,274	2,183	91	4.0
Potter	1,427	1,384	43	3.0	1,391	1,369	22	1.6
Roberts	4,255	4,123	132	3.1	4,613	4,408	205	4.4
Sanborn	1,034	1,021	13	1.3	1,053	1,041	12	1.1
Shannon	2,071	1,698	373	18.0	1,970	1,551	419	21.3
Spink	3,379	3,292	87	2.6	3,441	3,340	101	2.9
Stanley	1,464	1,431	33	2.3	1,381	1,354	27	2.0
Sully	753	741	12	1.6	788	775	13	1.6
Todd	2,393	2,203	190	7.9	2,365	2,151	214	9.0
Tripp	3,170	3,103	67	2.1	3,220	3,146	74	2.3
Turner	3,901	3,837	64	1.6	5,122	5,048	74	1.4
Union	8,224	7,867	357	4.3	6,545	6,363	182	2.8
Walworth	2,753	2,685	68	2.5	2,879	2,817	62	2.2
Yankton	10,481	10,291	190	1.8	10,630	10,342	288	2.7
Ziebach	1,295	1,241	54	4.2	1,191	1,107	84	7.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	365,200	354,700	10,500	2.9	367,000	355,500	11,600	3.2

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

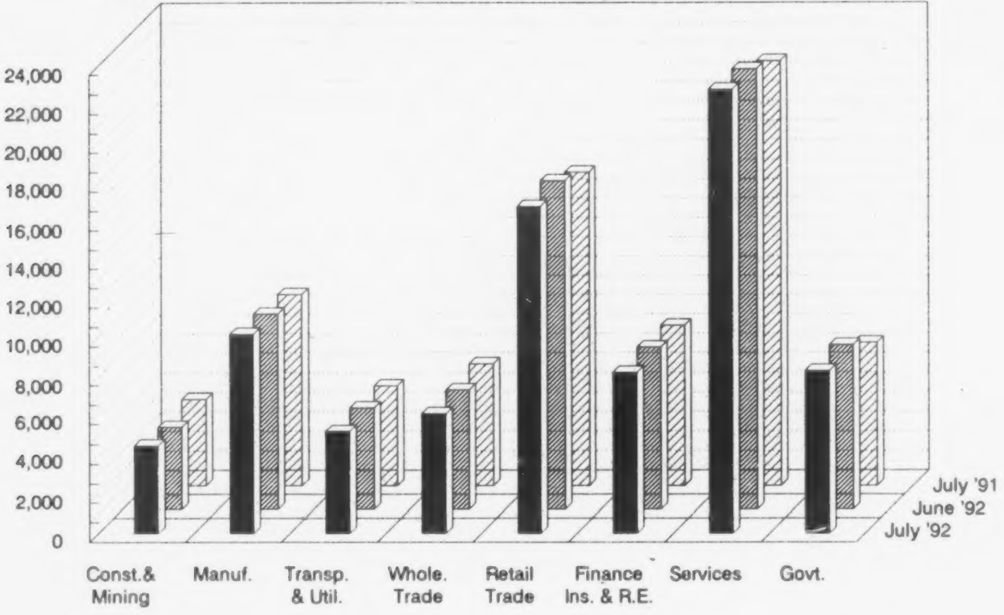
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	% Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**305,700**	**310,300**	**300,500**	**-1.5**	**1.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	54,800	53,900	52,100	1.7	5.2
Mining	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Construction	14,300	13,700	13,800	4.4	3.6
Manufacturing	37,700	37,400	35,500	.8	6.2
Durable Goods	22,600	22,300	20,500	1.3	10.2
Nondurable Goods	15,100	15,100	15,000	.0	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	7,700	7,800	1.3	.0
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,400	3,300	-2.9	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	250,900	256,400	248,400	-2.1	1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,700	13,700	13,600	.0	.7
Transportation	8,300	8,400	8,300	-1.2	.0
Communication	3,000	2,900	2,900	3.4	3.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,600	19,600	19,900	.0	-1.5
Durable Goods	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	10,700	10,700	11,000	.0	-2.7
Retail Trade	62,300	62,200	61,500	.2	1.3
Eating and Drinking Establishments	22,900	22,700	22,900	.9	.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	10,800	11,000	11,100	-1.8	-2.7
Food Stores	9,200	9,100	9,000	1.1	2.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,900	16,900	16,900	.0	.0
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
Depository Institutions	6,100	6,000	5,800	1.7	5.2
Nondepository Institutions	4,100	4,100	4,400	.0	-6.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	4,000	.0	-2.5
Services	78,000	78,300	77,700	-.4	.4
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	13,200	12,700	13,100	3.9	.8
Personal and Business	8,100	8,000	8,800	1.3	-8.0
Medical and Health Services	29,100	29,200	28,700	-.3	1.4
Hospitals	13,700	13,700	13,300	.0	3.0
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,500	15,500	15,400	.0	.6
Educational Services	4,200	5,000	4,300	-16.0	-2.3
Social Services	5,800	5,900	5,700	-1.7	1.8
Membership Organizations	9,500	9,400	9,300	1.1	2.2
Government	60,400	65,700	58,800	-8.1	2.7
Federal	11,700	11,700	11,200	.0	4.5
State	16,400	16,800	16,400	-2.4	.0
State Education	5,500	6,200	5,300	-11.3	3.8
Local	32,300	37,200	31,200	-13.2	3.5
Local Education	15,400	20,000	14,300	-23.0	7.7

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

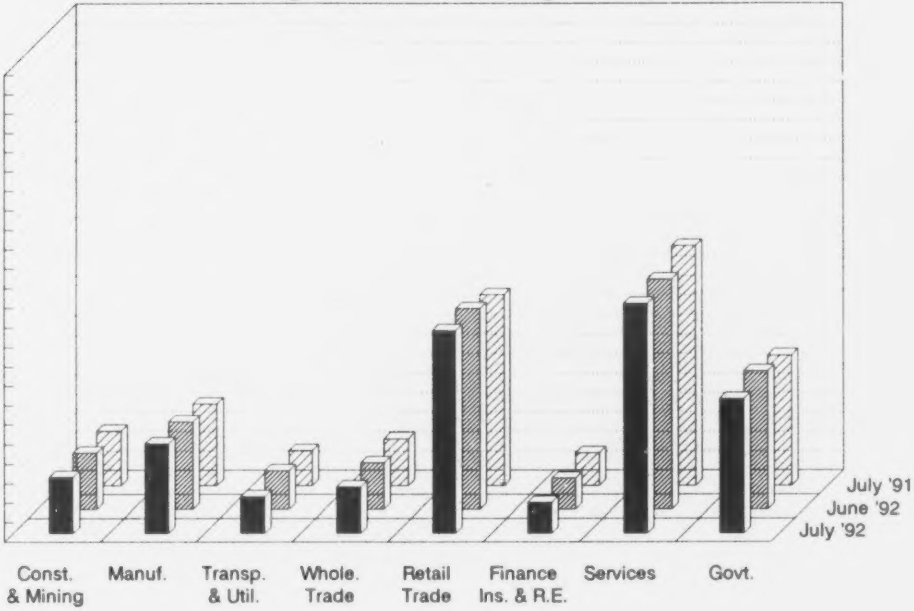


	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**82,100**	**81,700**	**78,900**	**.5**	**4.1**
GOODS PRODUCING	14,700	14,200	14,200	3.5	3.5
*Construction & Mining	4,500	4,200	4,400	7.1	2.3
Manufacturing	10,200	10,000	9,800	2.0	4.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	67,400	67,500	64,700	-.1	4.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,200	5,200	5,100	.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,100	6,200	.0	-1.6
Retail Trade	16,800	16,900	16,100	-.6	4.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,200	8,300	8,200	-1.2	.0
Services	22,800	22,600	21,800	.9	4.6
Government	8,300	8,400	7,300	-1.2	13.7

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



				% Change From	
	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	**42,500**	**42,600**	**41,700**	**-.2**	**1.9**
GOODS PRODUCING	7,500	7,400	7,000	1.4	7.1
*Construction & Mining	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
Manufacturing	4,600	4,500	4,200	2.2	9.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	35,000	35,200	34,700	-.6	.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	2,000	1,800	-5.0	5.6
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
Retail Trade	10,400	10,300	9,800	1.0	6.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,600	1,600	1,700	.0	-5.9
Services	11,800	11,800	12,300	.0	-4.1
Government	6,900	7,100	6,700	-2.8	3.0

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	205,200	203,800	202,900	33.8	33.8	33.7
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	44.6	43.6	45.0
Construction	12,000	11,300	11,200	42.2	42.2	44.0
Manufacturing	27,400	27,300	26,400	39.9	42.0	41.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,400	37.0	38.3	38.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	72,000	72,000	71,500	31.0	30.2	31.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,800	12,700	12,800	35.9	38.0	34.4
Services	67,100	66,600	67,200	31.5	31.1	30.5
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,100	7,100	7,000	38.0	42.6	40.5
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,300	3,400	3,200	41.3	42.3	41.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$274.79	$275.13	$271.62	$8.13	$8.14	$8.06
Mining	569.99	556.34	572.85	12.78	12.76	12.73
Construction	415.25	423.69	441.32	9.84	10.04	10.03
Manufacturing	352.32	361.62	355.06	8.83	8.61	8.66
Transportation & Public Utilities	441.78	445.81	434.34	11.94	11.64	11.43
Wholesale & Retail Trade	215.76	212.31	209.40	6.96	7.03	6.69
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	321.66	334.78	297.22	8.96	8.81	8.64
Services	233.73	232.94	233.63	7.42	7.49	7.66
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$362.14	$372.32	$358.43	$9.53	$8.74	$8.85
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$372.11	$377.74	$382.94	$9.01	$8.93	$9.34

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991
Total	2,149	1,969	1,866
Male	981	914	863
Female	1,168	1,055	1,003
White	1,763	1,621	1,480
Nonwhite	386	348	386
Under 45	1,433	1,296	1,306
Over 45	716	673	560
By Industry [2]			
Mining	12	8	9
Construction	137	151	134
Manufacturing	364	359	385
Transportation & Public Utilities	74	81	92
Trade	623	550	407
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	57	60	50
Services	832	714	643
Government	50	46	146
By Occupation [2]			
Professional & Managerial	557	421	451
Clerical and Sales	496	436	414
Services	396	347	330
Processing	57	72	46
Machine Trade	80	92	109
Benchwork	134	150	148
Structural Work	241	244	206
Other	188	207	162
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	487	423	349
3-4 Weeks	296	306	264
5-14 Weeks	911	745	844
15 Weeks & Over	455	495	409

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

				% Change From	
	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,804	1,620	1,462	11.4	23.4
B. Weeks Compensated	10,521	7,861	9,717	33.8	8.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$935,255	$680,280	$666,391	37.5	40.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$48,332,950	$46,782,833	$47,880,886	3.3	0.9
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	11,267	5,855	10,170	92.4	10.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,393	5,896	5,335	-8.5	1.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,327	13,500	6,804	-45.7	7.7

Take The Time To Do The Job Right

Production was moving at full capacity. A crew of enthusiastic workers was replacing the depleted inventory of soft drinks. It was a very hot summer, and the demand for beverages was unprecedented. The company did not want to miss sales because of lack of production. Every member of the crew moved quickly, and did their part.

The forklift driver just picked up a flat of full bottles of soft drink. After delivering it to its proper place in the warehouse, he would pick up a flat of empty bottles on his return trip. The next flat of empties was on the fourth level - approximately 15 feet high. The driver raised the lift, and drove the forks into the slots at the base of the flat. He then raised the flat a couple of inches to clear the bottles on which it rested. A co-worker told the driver that a case of bottles was snagged on another case on the next flat.

The co-worker began to scale the vertical wall of cases of empty bottles. He was young and agile, and could easily do this. He had done it many times before. When he was at the top, freeing the snagged case, the wall of bottles began to collapse without warning. The scene became an avalanche of broken glass. The worker fell with the glass and was injured.

This accident could have been prevented by a simple rule that required the use of a ladder to free snagged cases. Damage to property would not have been done, valuable production time would not have been lost, and most important, an individual would not have been injured.

Safety is no accident.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	140.5	140.2	136.2	0.2	3.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.9	108.5	108.1	0.4	0.7
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$159,490	$158,653	$154,797	0.5	3.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,119	1,151	1,053	-2.8	6.3
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.02	6.50	8.50	-7.4	-29.2

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

August 1992 Published September 1992

Occupational distribution varies by size of employer

When we look at the types of occupations employed by South Dakota businesses (their staffing patterns) in different size groups, do any trends show up?

To answer this question, we looked at the results of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. The OES survey is conducted by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. A sample of the state's employers are asked how many workers they employ in different occupations. The sample is chosen to be statistically representative of the different size groups and industries of the state's employers.

We calculated the employment in occupational categories in three employer size groups: small employers (1 to 19 employees), medium employers (20 to 49 employees), and large employers (50 or more employees). The following is a look at what we found in each of the major occupational categories. In many cases, the staffing patterns are determined by the type of industries which are prevalent in the size group.

Managerial and Administrative Occupations

The proportion of managers and administrators decreases slightly as size group increases. This is because managers are not as directly involved in the actual production of goods or the provision of services as are other occupations. Generally, additional managers are not needed when a firm expands--the existing manager simply supervises more workers. Also, the larger employers sometimes hire professional and para-professional staff to relieve the manager of tasks which are not strictly "management" (e.g. a buyer to do the purchasing for the firm, a cost estimator to do bids).

Professional, Para-professional and Technical Occupations

The professional, para-professional and technical occupation category includes a full range of workers (e.g. accountants, engineers, computer

Occupational Employment by Employer Size Class

	Percent Distribution		
	Small	Medium	Large
Managers & Administrators	6.24%	5.85%	4.42%
Professional, Para-professional & Technical	9.77%	9.03%	16.93%
Sales	20.95%	15.00%	9.52%
Clerical	17.68%	15.58%	17.50%
Service	16.76%	27.11%	20.44%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1.37%	1.50%	0.63%
Production, Operation, Maintenance & Material Moving	27.24%	25.94%	30.55%

programmers) who provide specialized services to their employer or to outside customers. In this category, the proportion of employment remains relatively constant from the small-size group to the medium-size group. The large-size group, however, has a much higher proportion of workers in this occupational category. The large-size group is dominated by service-providing employers, including education, government and health services industry employers--all of which employ a large proportion of professional, para-professional and technical staff (e.g. teachers, social workers, nurses). Also, as discussed above, the larger employers often rely on the help of staff in this occupational category to relieve management of duties which, in smaller companies, are often performed by the manager.

Sales Occupations

The proportion of sales occupations declines steadily as employer size group increases. This is because retail trade employers are small in a big way. That is, a large percentage of total employment in the small- and medium-size groups falls in retail trade establishments. Therefore, their staffing pattern strongly influences the overall pattern in those size groups. Retail establishments (e.g. clothing stores, flower shops, jewelry and accessory stores, card shops, convenience stores) employ a great number of workers in sales occupations (e.g. sales clerks, checkers). In the large-size group, the predominate industries are non-sales in nature (e.g. education, government, services, manufacturing), and thus their staffing patterns prevail.

Clerical and Administrative Support Occupations

The proportion of employment in this occupational category decreases slightly from the small- to medium-size group, and rises again in the large-size group. In the predominate industries (retail trade and services) in the small- and medium-size groups, clerical and administrative support occupations (e.g. bookkeeping clerks and general office clerks) play a supporting role rather than being directly involved in the production of goods or the provision of services. Thus, their workload is not proportionately tied to the volume of business. The business activities (e.g. credit card operations, insurance carriers) of the predominate industries in the large-size group involve additional workers in the more specialized clerical occupations (e.g. adjustment clerks, credit checkers, claims clerks).

Service Occupations

Among service occupations, proportion of employment increases as size group increases from small to medium and from small to large and is the highest in the medium-size group. The proportion of service occupations is higher in the large-size group than in the small-size group because of the predominance in the large-size group of the education, retail trade, services and government industries. Those industries employ a high proportion of service occupations (e.g. school cooks, food servers, nursing aides and orderlies, police) because the provision of service is the name of their game. The reason for the high proportion of service workers in the medium-size is the predominance of restaurants in this size group. Service occupations (e.g. waiters, waitresses, bartenders and cooks) make up a large portion of employment in restaurants.

Production, Construction, Operating, Maintenance and Material Handling Occupations

In this occupational category, we see a pattern which is a mirror image of the one we talked about above for service occupations. The overall pattern is growth in proportion of employment as size class increases, but a valley appears in the middle-size category. The highest proportion is found in the large-size group because of the influence of the manufacturing industry in that size group. A very high percentage of manufacturing employment (78 percent) is concentrated in this occupational category. The reason for the valley in the middle-size group is that firms in the predominate industries in that group (trade and services) have a higher number of sales and service workers without a proportional increase in production workers.

Highlights of South Dakota 's labor market in August

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in August 1992 was 361,000, with 350,500 employed and 10,500 unemployed. Unemployment in the state edged down one-tenth of a percentage point to 2.9 percent in August.

Nonfarm Employment Changes

This information is not seasonally adjusted.

The August nonfarm wage and salaried employment level jumped to 308,400, with a gain of 1,900 jobs (or 0.6 percent). These employment levels were boosted by increased hiring in trade and services which traditionally occurs during this time of year.

The services industry led all industry groups in the addition of jobs from July to August. Tourism and recreation activities, such as fairs and the start-up of bowling, boosted the employment level in the division of hotels/motels and amusements. Medical and health services also noted employment gains over the month. This growth can be somewhat attributed to the expansion of several hospitals and a new helicopter service getting off the ground.

The wholesale trade industry added an additional 600 jobs over the month. This increase was caused mostly by the hiring of additional corn detasslers.

Most of the job growth in the retail trade industry was in the division of eating and drinking establishments. This division gained an additional 600 jobs over the month as firms hired additional personnel to accommodate fair goers, back-to-school shoppers, and motorcycle enthusiasts attending the Sturgis motorcycle rally.

The manufacturing industry experienced a slight employment decline as one manufacturing firm had a temporary layoff of workers, during the reference week. The idled workers were recalled at the end of the month.

Sad to say, but summer seems to be over as colleges and universities reopen for a new year. Faculty members and student laborers have headed back to work at the state's schools. In fact, work study students and new faculty members accounted for the majority of the 800 job increase in state government education from July to August.

Local government noted employment decreases from July to August of 3.1 percent. The majority of the job decrease in local government occurred in education. This was due largely to the ending of work for summer custodians, summer school teachers and other personnel employed by local schools during the summer.

Compared to a year ago . . .

South Dakota's total nonfarm employment rose 7,200 from year-ago employment levels. Expansion continued at 2.4 percent, the highest over-the-year job growth since March 1992. All of South Dakota's major industry groups showed job growth with the exception of mining, which remained the same.

The manufacturing industry led all industry groups with the addition of 1,700 jobs over-the-year. This industry has outpaced the nation in job growth for the last six years.

The medical and health services division dominated the services industry in job growth over the year. One reason for the increase is the hiring of additional specialist and sub-specialist doctors into the regional medical center areas. Additional growth is occurring in the areas of family practice, obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics. Hospitals are expanding their walls to make room for more outpatient services, which is becoming the trend in the medical field.

Government had a job growth rate of 2.4 percent over the year. The division of local education had the biggest impact on this employment increase. School districts are finding that they need to hire more personnel and build new and expand existing schools to accommodate increased enrollments and eliminate crowded classrooms.

Labor Force

	August 1992[1]				August 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
	Seasonally Adjusted							
United States	**127,437,000**	**117,737,000**	**9,700,000**	**7.6**	**125,004,000**	**116,484,000**	**8,520,000**	**6.8**
South Dakota	**361,000**	**350,500**	**10,500**	**2.9**	**358,600**	**345,500**	**13,100**	**3.6**
	Not Seasonally Adjusted							
Sioux Falls MSA	76,521	74,993	1,528	2.0	76,053	74,102	1,951	2.6
Rapid City MSA	41,823	40,679	1,144	2.7	42,306	40,734	1,572	3.7
Aurora	1,452	1,436	16	1.1	1,423	1,412	11	.8
Beadle	8,311	8,133	178	2.1	8,450	8,184	266	3.1
Bennett	1,365	1,296	69	5.1	1,429	1,349	80	5.6
Bon Homme	3,449	3,378	71	2.1	3,498	3,433	65	1.9
Brookings	14,713	14,155	558	3.8	15,218	14,495	723	4.8
Brown	18,975	18,324	651	3.4	19,502	18,604	898	4.6
Brule	2,685	2,623	62	2.3	2,606	2,536	70	2.7
Buffalo	459	400	59	12.9	417	364	53	12.7
Butte	3,180	3,103	77	2.4	3,508	3,384	124	3.5
Campbell	1,074	1,061	13	1.2	1,041	1,011	30	2.9
Charles Mix	4,398	4,217	181	4.1	3,929	3,803	126	3.2
Clark	1,878	1,742	136	7.2	1,816	1,759	57	3.1
Clay	6,471	6,289	182	2.8	6,800	6,454	346	5.1
Codington	12,500	12,198	302	2.4	12,399	11,937	462	3.7
Corson	1,465	1,185	280	19.1	1,474	1,166	308	20.9
Custer	5,329	5,283	46	.9	4,828	4,782	46	1.0
Davison	8,987	8,835	152	1.7	9,139	8,924	215	2.4
Day	3,187	3,100	87	2.7	3,180	3,087	93	2.9
Deuel	2,356	2,243	113	4.8	2,175	2,135	40	1.8
Dewey	1,983	1,645	338	17.0	2,043	1,647	396	19.4
Douglas	1,582	1,552	30	1.9	1,606	1,577	29	1.8
Edmunds	1,900	1,857	43	2.3	1,973	1,933	40	2.0
Fall River	3,271	3,154	117	3.6	3,225	3,111	114	3.5
Faulk	1,070	1,057	13	1.2	1,152	1,112	40	3.5
Grant	3,974	3,866	108	2.7	4,157	4,047	110	2.6
Gregory	2,385	2,334	51	2.1	2,371	2,316	55	2.3
Haakon	1,086	1,069	17	1.6	1,083	1,054	29	2.7
Hamlin	2,558	2,503	55	2.2	2,397	2,313	84	3.5
Hand	1,798	1,765	33	1.8	1,874	1,819	55	2.9
Hanson	1,309	1,274	35	2.7	1,343	1,314	29	2.2
Harding	727	708	19	2.6	753	713	40	5.3
Hughes	8,601	8,462	139	1.6	8,317	8,079	238	2.9

Labor Force

	August 1992[1]				August 1991			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,328	4,217	111	2.6	4,127	4,095	32	.8
Hyde	798	776	22	2.8	816	793	23	2.8
Jackson	1,856	1,820	36	1.9	1,823	1,754	69	3.8
Jerauld	1,063	1,050	13	1.2	1,084	1,059	25	2.3
Jones	695	688	7	1.0	701	690	11	1.6
Kingsbury	2,634	2,575	59	2.2	2,694	2,652	42	1.6
Lake	4,854	4,657	197	4.1	5,047	4,805	242	4.8
Lawrence	14,046	13,576	470	3.3	14,368	13,839	529	3.7
Lincoln	7,231	7,031	200	2.8	7,320	7,139	181	2.5
Lyman	1,491	1,416	75	5.0	1,577	1,474	103	6.5
McCook	2,827	2,743	84	3.0	2,844	2,766	78	2.7
McPherson	1,476	1,464	12	.8	1,476	1,451	25	1.7
Marshall	2,259	2,194	65	2.9	2,269	2,220	49	2.2
Meade	10,559	10,290	269	2.5	10,730	10,365	365	3.4
Mellette	800	758	42	5.3	779	752	27	3.5
Miner	1,388	1,355	33	2.4	1,400	1,383	17	1.2
Minnehaha	76,521	74,993	1,528	2.0	76,053	74,102	1,951	2.6
Moody	3,250	3,007	243	7.5	3,424	3,135	289	8.4
Pennington	41,823	40,679	1,144	2.7	42,306	40,734	1,572	3.7
Perkins	2,185	2,155	30	1.4	2,189	2,134	55	2.5
Potter	1,373	1,335	38	2.8	1,380	1,350	30	2.2
Roberts	4,265	4,139	126	3.0	4,450	4,204	246	5.5
Sanborn	1,029	1,000	29	2.8	1,052	1,033	19	1.8
Shannon	2,280	1,848	432	18.9	2,050	1,555	495	24.1
Spink	3,172	3,116	56	1.8	3,390	3,289	101	3.0
Stanley	1,486	1,461	25	1.7	1,353	1,326	27	2.0
Sully	745	733	12	1.6	821	783	38	4.6
Todd	2,435	2,259	176	7.2	2,455	2,244	211	8.6
Tripp	3,246	3,188	58	1.8	3,234	3,152	82	2.5
Turner	5,036	4,968	68	1.4	4,014	3,963	51	1.3
Union	9,281	9,105	176	1.9	6,443	6,276	167	2.6
Walworth	2,739	2,688	51	1.9	2,910	2,803	107	3.7
Yankton	10,938	10,727	211	1.9	10,558	10,284	274	2.6
Ziebach	1,327	1,265	62	4.7	1,208	1,107	101	8.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	365,900	355,500	10,400	2.8	363,500	350,600	12,900	3.6

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

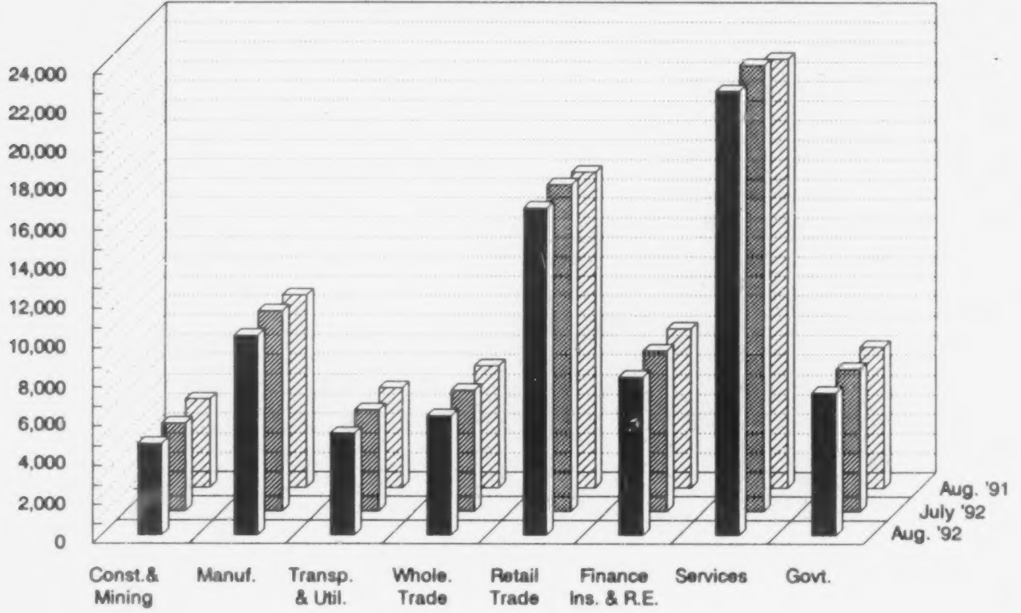
South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**308,400**	**306,500**	**301,200**	**.6**	**2.4**
GOODS PRODUCING	54,800	54,700	52,500	.2	4.4
Mining	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Construction	14,400	14,200	13,800	1.4	4.3
Manufacturing	37,600	37,700	35,900	-.3	4.7
Durable Goods	22,500	22,600	20,800	-.4	8.2
Nondurable Goods	15,100	15,100	15,100	.0	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,800	7,900	-1.3	-2.5
Printing & Publishing	3,300	3,300	3,300	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	253,600	251,800	248,700	.7	2.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,800	13,700	13,700	.7	.7
Transportation	8,400	8,300	8,300	1.2	1.2
Communication	3,000	2,900	3,000	3.4	.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	20,500	19,900	19,300	3.0	6.2
Durable Goods	9,000	9,000	8,900	.0	1.1
Nondurable Goods	11,500	10,900	10,400	5.5	10.6
Retail Trade	63,200	62,700	62,400	.8	1.3
Eating and Drinking Establishments	23,400	22,800	23,500	2.6	-.4
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,200	11,100	11,300	.9	-.9
Food Stores	9,100	9,200	9,000	-1.1	1.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,800	16,900	16,800	-.6	.0
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,800	.0	.0
Depository Institutions	6,000	6,000	5,800	.0	3.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,100	4,100	4,400	.0	-6.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
Services	79,700	78,600	78,300	1.4	1.8
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	14,100	13,400	14,000	5.2	.7
Personal and Business	8,500	8,200	8,900	3.7	-4.5
Medical and Health Services	29,500	29,200	28,800	1.0	2.4
Hospitals	13,800	13,700	13,300	.7	3.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals[1]	15,700	15,500	15,500	1.3	1.3
Educational Services	4,400	4,500	4,200	-2.2	4.8
Social Services	5,800	5,800	5,600	.0	3.6
Membership Organizations	9,200	9,400	9,200	-2.1	.0
Government	59,600	60,000	58,200	-.7	2.4
Federal	11,400	11,400	11,400	.0	.0
State	16,900	16,300	16,500	3.7	2.4
State Education	6,300	5,500	6,000	14.5	5.0
Local	31,300	32,300	30,300	-3.1	3.3
Local Education	14,700	15,400	13,600	-4.5	8.1

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

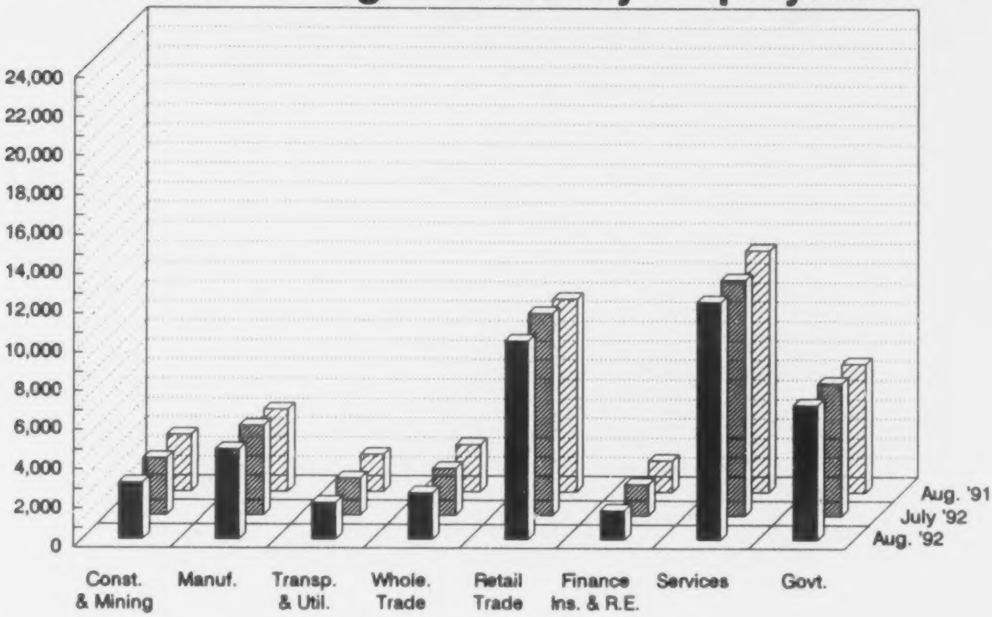


	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**81,000**	**81,100**	**78,900**	**-.1**	**2.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	14,900	14,700	14,300	1.4	4.2
*Construction & Mining	4,700	4,500	4,500	4.4	4.4
Manufacturing	10,200	10,200	9,800	.0	4.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	66,100	66,400	64,600	-.5	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,200	5,200	5,100	.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,200	6,200	-1.6	-1.6
Retail Trade	16,700	16,700	16,100	.0	3.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,100	8,200	8,100	-1.2	.0
Services	22,700	22,800	21,900	-.4	3.7
Government	7,300	7,300	7,200	.0	1.4

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	**42,600**	**42,700**	**41,900**	**-.2**	**1.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	7,500	7,500	7,100	.0	5.6
*Construction & Mining	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
Manufacturing	4,600	4,600	4,200	.0	9.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	35,100	35,200	34,800	-.3	.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
Retail Trade	10,200	10,400	9,900	-1.9	3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,500	1,600	1,600	-6.3	-6.3
Services	12,200	12,100	12,400	.8	-1.6
Government	6,900	6,800	6,600	1.5	4.5

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	207,700	206,600	203,300	34.1	33.7	33.9
Mining	2,300	2,400	2,400	45.3	44.6	45.6
Construction	12,000	11,800	11,300	43.5	42.7	42.2
Manufacturing	27,300	27,400	26,500	40.4	41.2	41.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,400	38.0	37.0	39.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	74,000	72,900	71,500	31.0	30.4	31.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,800	12,800	12,600	37.4	36.0	34.8
Services	67,800	67,800	67,600	31.5	31.1	30.7
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,300	7,200	6,900	38.8	38.9	41.0
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,400	3,400	3,200	41.1	41.4	41.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	$282.01	$275.67	$274.93	$8.27	$8.18	$8.11
Mining	593.43	566.42	580.03	13.10	12.70	12.72
Construction	439.35	419.31	424.11	10.10	9.82	10.05
Manufacturing	360.77	360.91	362.61	8.93	8.76	8.78
Transportation & Public Utilities	447.26	439.19	443.39	11.77	11.87	11.34
Wholesale & Retail Trade	217.62	211.58	211.64	7.02	6.96	6.74
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	339.59	326.16	304.85	9.08	9.06	8.76
Services	242.55	236.05	236.70	7.70	7.59	7.71
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	$371.32	$363.72	$370.23	$9.57	$9.35	$9.03
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	$372.78	$374.67	$384.70	$9.07	$9.05	$9.36

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991
Total	2,286	2,149	1,798
Male	975	981	781
Female	1,311	1,168	1,017
White	1,835	1,763	1,403
Nonwhite	451	386	395
Under 45	1,553	1,433	1,242
Over 45	733	716	556
By Industry[2]			
Mining	5	12	12
Construction	153	137	115
Manufacturing	455	364	300
Transportation & Public Utilities	68	74	71
Trade	598	623	458
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60	57	48
Services	904	832	646
Government	43	50	148
By Occupation[2]			
Professional & Managerial	588	557	452
Clerical and Sales	514	496	443
Services	373	396	331
Processing	96	57	41
Machine Trade	81	80	78
Benchwork	187	134	122
Structural Work	250	241	177
Other	197	188	154
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	418	487	245
3-4 Weeks	306	296	213
5-14 Weeks	1,110	911	979
15 Weeks & Over	452	455	361

[1] The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,124	1,804	1,017	-37.7	10.5
B. Weeks Compensated	8,877	10,521	7,698	-15.6	15.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$777,313	$935,255	$819,035	-16.9	-5.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$49,385,473	$48,332,950	$48,623,322	2.2	1.6
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	7,452	11,267	9,219	-33.9	-19.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,151	5,393	5,895	-23.0	-29.6
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,813	7,327	11,250	20.3	-21.7

Job training conferece to be held in Huron October 6-8

South Dakota's job training professionals will meet October 6-8 for the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) annual conference. The conference will be held in Huron at the Crossroads Hotel and Convention Center.

"The conference offers an excellent opportunity for employment trainers, educators and other service providers to discuss the job training needs of South Dakota's citizens. The training we provide today influences the quality of tomorrow's work force, said Peter de Hueck, secretary of the South Dakota Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor administers the federally-funded JTPA program in South Dakota. For the year ending June 30, nearly 5,000 South Dakota were enrolled in various JTPA job training programs.

Luis Sepulveda, Department of Labor regional administrator, will discuss recent changes in the job training program. The Act, which has been in effect since 1983, was recently amended by Congress.

Also on the agenda is Jodie Kelly, a JTPA training specialist who will present effective techniques for working with clients. Dr. Ivan Fitzwater, a consultant, will address the issues of goal-setting and perseverance in accessing human potential.

Workshops are scheduled on a variety of topics, including total quality management, working with youth, welfare clients and non-traditional jobs for women. Workshops are open to the public.

The fifth annual JTPA awards will be presented at a banquet October 7. The awards honor individuals and programs for outstanding contributions to the state's job training and employment system.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Aug. 1992	July 1992	Aug. 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	140.9	140.5	136.6	0.3	3.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.6	109.2	108.0	-0.5	0.6
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$159,728	$160,582	$153,853	-0.5	3.8
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,237	1,120	1,053	10.4	17.5
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	6.00	6.02	8.50	-0.3	-29.4

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.